

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

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Risk Insurance, paying 80 per cent., and other companies from 20 up to 50 per cent. annually.

London and Westminster, Joint-Stock, Union, National Provincial Bank of England, London and County, paying 20 to 25 per cent.

Bolivian, Spanish, Turkish, Egyptian, Peruvian, and Italian Government Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent. on market prices.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES for DISPOSAL in an unquestionably good PROGRESSIVE COMPANY.

Investors can inspect a list of 250 Securities declaring dividends of 10 to 20 up to 50 per cent. on application.

MONEY, TIME, AND LIFE

ARE LOST IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Provide against these losses by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ACCIDENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HON. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND £140,000.

ANNUAL INCOME, £160,000.

£210,000 have been paid as compensation.

Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' standing. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or—

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,

PATENTEES.

(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES

from the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,

SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE TARPAILING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSAL WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

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CITY OFFICE, No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PUBLIC CAUTION.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN COST-BOOK MINES.

WEST GREAT WORK MINE.

THE STANNARIES COURT OF CORNWALL.

The following is the BILL of Costs from the STANNARIES COURT of CORNWALL for presenting a Petition to Wind-up, which petition was presented by Messrs. Harvey and Co., the holders of TEN SHARES, after an offer to guarantee their debt and the debts of the mine had been made to them.

N.B.—I most strongly advocate the sale of shares in all Cost-Book Mines, or the conversion of such into Limited Liability Companies, without delay, and am sure there is just cause for such advice.

IN THE COURT OF THE VICE WARDEN OF THE STANNARIES, STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

In the matter of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.

COSTS OF PRESENTING PETITION TO WIND-UP.

June—1874. £ s. d.

Instructions for petition, 13s. 4d.; drawing same, folios 24, 21 4s.;

engrossing same, 8s.; attending petitioners therewith, and attending their execution, 6s. 8d. 2 12 0

Instructions for affidavit verifying petition, 6s. 8d.; drawing same, folios 2, 2s.; engrossing same, 8d. 0 0 4

Attending to swear before Commission, 6s. 8d.; paid Commissioner's fee, 2s. 6d.; attending to file same, 3s. 4d.; paid filing, 1s. 0 13 6

Motion to Vice-Warden therewith, on application to hear, &c. 0 10 0

Paid postage, 4d.; paid fee on presentation, 4s.; paid filing directions as to hearing, 1s. 5 1 4

Drawing and settling advertisements of hearing petition 0 13 4

Paid same, 5s.; paid meeting settling same, 2s. 6d. 0 7 6

Copy for Court, 4 folios, 1s. 4d.; copy for London Gazette, 1s. 4d. 0 2 8

Attending to seal same, 3s. 4d.; attending to insert same, 6s. 8d. 0 10 0

Copy for London Daily News, 1s. 4d.; attending to insert same, 6s. 8d. 0 8 0

Copy for Western Morning News, 1s. 4d.; attending to insert same, 6s. 8d. 0 8 0

Copy for Western Daily Mercury, 1s. 4d.; attending to insert same, 6s. 8d. 0 8 0

Paid insertion in London Gazette, £2 3s.; the like in Western Morning News, £1 0s. 6d.; the like in Western Daily Mercury, £1 0s. 6d.; the like in London Daily News, £2 10s. 8d. 6 14 8

Copy petition for service on Mr. Granville Sharp 0 8 0

Drawing notice of hearing, for endorsement thereon, 3s.; endorsing same on petition, 1s. 0 4 0

Writing correspondent therewith for service 0 3 6

Drawing and engrossing affidavit of service to accompany 0 6 0

Paid his charges for service and affidavit, 4s. 2d.; writing him therewith, 3s. 6d. 0 7 8

Attending filing affidavit of service of petition, 3s. 4d.; paid filing, 1s. 0 4 4

Copy of petition for his Honour's use 0 8 8

Attending secretary of Vice-Warden therewith for transmission, 6s. 8d.; postage, 8d. 0 6 11

Brief copy petition and affidavit for use at hearing 0 8 8

ACTIONS BY THE THREE CREDITORS.—The Vice-Warden having granted the injunction orders herein on condition that petitioners would give usual undertaking for damages, Mr. Marrack attending registrar thereon, and arranging to give the necessary undertaking, 6s. 8d.; paid meeting, 2s. 6d. 0 9 2

Drawing injunction orders accordingly, 6 folios 0 6 0

Attending setting same (special), 6s. 8d.; paid meeting, 2s. 6d. 0 9 2

Copy for Court, 2s.; attending to seal, 3s. 4d. 0 5 4

Instructions for undertaking, as required by Vice-Warden, 0 6 8

Drawing, and fair copy, 6s.; Mr. Marrack attending giving same on behalf of petitioners, 6s. 8d.; paid stamps thereon, 6d. 0 12 2

13—GILBERT'S ACTION.—Drawing writ of injunction herein 0 5 0

Attending setting, 6s. 8d.; engrossing on parchment, 1s. 8d.; paid parchment, 1s.; copy for service, 1s. 8d.; attending to seal, 3s. 4d.; service on Mr. Chilcott, 2s. 6d. 0 16 10

GOSWORTHY'S ACTION.—Drawing writ of injunction 0 5 0

Attending setting, 6s. 8d.; engrossing on parchment, 1s. 8d.; paid parchment, 1s.; attending to seal, 3s. 4d.; copy for service, 1s. 8d.; service on Mr. Chilcott, 2s. 6d. 0 16 10

HAWKINS' ACTION.—Drawing writ of injunction 0 5 0

Attending setting same, 6s. 8d.; engrossing on parchment, 1s. 8d.; paid parchment, 1s.; attending to seal, 3s. 4d.; copy to serve, 1s. 8d.; service on Mr. Chilcott, 2s. 6d. 0 16 10

Attending Mr. Chilcott, when he served us on behalf of petitioner, William Harvey, with another writ of summons for damages by the mine on behalf of St. Aubyn's trustees 0 6 8

Drawing affidavit of Mr. Marrack in support of injunction to restrain this action, also folios 4 0 4 0

Engrossing, 1s. 4d.; attending to swear same, 6s. 8d.; paid swearing, 1s.; paid filing, 1s. 0 10 0

Motion to Vice-Warden for injunction to restrain same, 6s. 8d.; paid postage, 3d. 0 6 11

16—Attending Registrar on the Vice-Warden's fiat herein, and he requested us to file further affidavit of Mr. Marrack, prior to the injunction being granted, 6s. 8d.; paid meeting, 2s. 6d. 0 9 2

Drawing affidavit of Mr. Marrack accordingly, 3 folios 0 3 0

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM AND SUMMER AND WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
Capital £200,000, in 40,000 Shares of £5 each.
Payable as follows:—£1 on application, £1 on allotment; balance by calls of £1, at intervals of not less than two months.

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Colonel FARQUHARSON INVERCAULD.
The Right Honourable Lord LONDESBOURGH.
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ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Esq.

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The UNION BANK OF LONDON, 2, Princes-street, Mansion House, E.C.; and 66, Charing Cross, S.W.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PAWLE and FEARON, New Inn, Strand, W.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)

JOHN DANIEL MASSEY, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

24, GRESHAM STREET, E.C.

Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned full; and should a smaller number of shares be allotted than were applied for, the balance of the sum deposited will be appropriated towards the sum payable on allotment.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of the society is to provide in the heart of London an Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden, and in connection therewith to afford facilities generally for the production and encouragement of artistic, scientific, and musical talent. The site has been procured which may fairly be termed unrivalled, facing, does, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, and being within a minutes' walk of Charing Cross, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, and the Strand. The site is bounded by the Metropolitan District Railway and the Victoria-street, and is situated between the Government Offices and Victoria-street. The site is of a size and shape which is well known in the scientific, artistic, and musical world; their names are a guarantee that the undertaking will be carried out on sound principles, and that the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden will be one of the most fashionable resorts in the metropolis. The site is of a size and shape which is well known in the scientific, artistic, and musical world; their names are a guarantee that the undertaking will be carried out on sound principles, and that the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden will be one of the most fashionable resorts in the metropolis. The site is of a size and shape which is well known in the scientific, artistic, and musical world; their names are a guarantee that the undertaking will be carried out on sound principles, and that the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden will be one of the most fashionable resorts in the metropolis.

The Aquarium will be a special feature and novelty, being the first of its kind in London; and no pains will be spared to render it at once the most complete and instructive Aquarium in the world; the experience already gained in the construction and management of the Brighton, Crystal Palace, and Marine Aquarium will be fully utilised, and prove highly advantageous in the construction of the present enterprise. It may be specially noted that the marine Aquarium has of late years proved one of the most attractive places of resort for all classes of society.

Similar institutions in the larger continental capitals have invariably proved a necessary success; whilst the Brighton and Crystal Palace Aquariums—both of which are now paying dividends—may be specially pointed to as very successful instances of the enterprise in this country. The £10 shares of the Brighton Aquarium now stand at a premium of 30 per cent.

It is confidently anticipated that this enterprise, favoured as it is by its central and unrivalled position in the metropolis, will prove the medium of a safe and profitable investment, and that the shares of the society will command a higher price than those of similar successful institutions. In addition, the society will possess a substantial security in the freehold land, a property that will increase in value every year.

In connection with the main building there will be rooms for private concerts and other subjects of popular lectures on matters pertaining to science and art, and, and private societies of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, and other subjects of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, and other subjects of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, and other subjects of public interest.

A reading and writing room, as well as a library, will also be opened in connection with the season flower shows, &c., will be organised in the Central Hall, which will be peculiarly well adapted for these purposes. A picture and gallery will also be opened; and to this department offers on loan from the Metropolitan and District Railways, tickets will be issued at reduced fares to the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden.

For the delivery of popular lectures on matters pertaining to science and art, and, and private societies of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, and other subjects of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, and other subjects of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, and other subjects of public interest.

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seen, and every information obtained, at the offices of the society. Forms of Application for shares may be obtained of the secretary, bankers, and solicitors.

Subscribers for 10 shares will be entitled to nominate one life admission. Subscribers for 20 shares will be entitled to nominate three life admissions on all occasions on which the building is open to the public. As the Committee, under the sanction and with the co-operation of the Council, have already under consideration the organisation of some of the most exclusive and fashionable fêtes, fancy bazaars, and conversaciones of the season of 1875, original applicants for shares will thus become entitled to advantages of exceptional value.

THE WHEEL MARY TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Issue of 1000 unallotted shares of £5 each.
Each share of £5 fully paid is issued at £3; and payable 20s. on application, 20s. on allotment, and the remaining 20s. three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sir GEORGE INNES, Bart., Richmond, Surrey.
JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S., Southwell Gardens, South Kensington.
WILLIAM FORSYTH GRANT, Esq., 94, Piccadilly.
WALTER MOORE MILLER, Esq., Gower-street, London.
THOMAS ALDERSHAW MUNDY, Esq., 38, Gracechurch-street.
HUNTER STEPHENSON, Esq., Newman's-court, Cornhill.

BANKERS—THE CITY AND COUNTY BANK, Abchurch-lane, London.
SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell, Cornwall.

AUDITOR—CHARLES BOWAN, Esq., Public Accountant.

SECRETARY—W. R. PRICE, Esq.

OFFICES.

10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

Wheel Mary tin mine is situated in the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, and is of great extent, being about one mile north and south and east and west. There are five known and well-defined lodes in the mine, all containing rich work for tin, and at present there are many thousands of tons of tinstuff broken and ready for the stamps.

The produce of these lodes is richer than almost any other mine in Cornwall, for whereas tin stones producing only 4 to 6 lbs. of tin to the ton are considered profitable for working, those in Wheel Mary average over 40 lbs. to the ton, by which it will be seen large profits can be made. One lode produces as much as 112 lbs. to the ton. Professor White, who broke samples promiscuously, made the following analysis:—

Laboratory and Assay Office, 25, Finsbury-place, E.C., Sept. 1, 1873.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF THREE SAMPLES OF TIN ORE.

No.	Marked	Wheat Mary	Per Cent.
No. 1.	Marked	"Wheat Mary"	16.5
	Marked	"second"	4.0
No. 2.	Marked	"Wheat Mary"	71.0
	Marked	"second"	54.5
No. 3.	Marked	"St. Dennis 'Consoles'"	14.0
	Marked	"second"	3.5

Thus the average of each shows—No. 1, 10½ per cent.; No. 2, 62.7 per cent.; and No. 3, 8.7 per cent., being considerably in excess of the ordinary average. Broken by myself from very large boulders.

W. WHITE, Assaying and Consulting Chemist.
Capt. Tregay, manager of Pedn-ar-dra United Mines, in his report, says:—"In taking samples I rejected the best stones, and took only what appeared of doubtful value. One of these produced 40 lbs. of black tin per ton of stone; another produced 50 lbs. per ton; and another 112 lbs. per ton of stone. I had the black tin reduced to metal, and it produced 14 in 20, equal to 70 per cent. of the fine metal, which is a very good produce, and considerably above the average of Cornish mines."

A steam-engine and 24 heads of stamps have been erected, and all necessary dressing-floors and appliances laid out and placed on the mine to render marketable the tinstone, and some tons of black tin have already been dressed and sold. The directors now propose to lay down a tramroad from the stamps to a clay pit on the sett and to erect winding-gear, as there are many thousands of tons of tinstuff of fine quality which can be put through the stamps at a few shillings per ton, and realise a very handsome profit, which at present cannot be made marketable for want of a tram and winding apparatus. This can be accomplished in a few weeks at a very small cost.

The directors consider this property to be one of the richest in Cornwall, and invite subscriptions for 1000 shares with unusual confidence.

By the sale of these unallotted shares now being offered to the public more than sufficient capital will be provided for the purchase and erection of extra machinery, which is now found necessary to render marketable the immense deposits of tinstuff. Already a dividend has been paid, and it is estimated after the erection of further machinery profits of from 30 to 40 per cent. may be obtained.

The mine has been inspected by the leading mine surveyors in the district (whose reports can be seen at the office of the company), all of whom hold a high opinion as to the value of the property, and whose opinions have been fully borne out by actual results.

The directors, taking into consideration the vast resources of the mine, the comparatively inexpensive cost of working, and the upward tendency of the tin market, they invite subscriptions, fully believing in the profitable result of the undertaking.

The directors would draw attention to the shares being issued at a discount. The value of the property has never been questioned and has been thoroughly proved; but they have taken into consideration the recent depressed state of the mining market (now gradually improving), and have resolved to give the public the benefit of the proposed low price.

The tinstone in the mine is considered practically inexhaustible. Applications for shares must be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded either to the offices of the company or the City and County Bank, accompanied with a deposit of 20s. per share.

The shares will be allotted strictly in the order of application, and the list will be closed in a few days. Prospectuses containing extracts of and full reports may be obtained at the offices of the company or of the bankers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wheel Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid the sum of £ , being a deposit of 20s. per share, on shares of £5 each, issued at 3s. each in the above company, I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any lesser number which you may allot me, and to pay the balance of 2s. per share in terms of the prospectus, and I hereby authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Christian and surname in full
Residence
Occupation

Date

RECEIPT.

(To be retained by the applicant.)

Wheel Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

Received from the sum of £ , being a deposit of 20s. per share on shares in the Wheel Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

Date

For the

2

MESSRS. MILLER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 61 and 62, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., PUBLISH A DAILY AND WEEKLY LIST of Prices of Funds, Government Securities, Banks, Railways (home and foreign), Mines, Docks, Gas, Telegraph, Waterworks, and miscellaneous companies shares.

Messrs. MILLER and Co. have Special Business in the THAMES and GENERAL LIGHTERAGE and TRANSPORT COMPANY (Limited) at close market prices; and are Sellers of Eberhardt, East Lovell, Emma, Roman Gravel, Last Chance, Bamfylde, and New Cuckoo.

All orders punctually attended to, for cash or account.

Bankers: Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description. A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free upon application. Fourteen years' experience.

MESSRS. H. HALFORD AND CO., 27 and 28, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, beg to notify that they have SPECIAL BUSINESS in GROSVENOR and MELINDUR VALLEY LEAD MINING SHARES, both as BUYERS and SELLERS; also in BLAEN CWMBACH STEAM COAL COMPANY, and they will be glad of offers of shares in any of the above.

Messrs. H. HALFORD and Co. transact business upon the best terms in every description of Mining Shares, as well as in Stock Exchange Securities; and they have SPECIAL FACILITIES for disposing of shares that may not be readily marketable through the usual channels. Country holders will do well to apply. Messrs. H. HALFORD and Co. beg to state that they are in no way connected with the person advertising for business under the initials "H. H."

THE LONDON IRON TRADE EXCHANGE AND MINING ENGINEER is PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. Price One Shilling per copy. Offices—84, Cannon-street, London.

The Iron Trade Exchange has been established 40 years, and is entirely devoted to the Iron Trade, the Metal Trades, Hydraulic and Mining Engineering. Advertisements received up to seven o'clock on Friday evening, which must be addressed to the Manager.

Subscription, Two Guineas per annum, paid in advance.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d.,

THE CARDIGANSHIRE MINES: Their History from the Earliest Ages to A.D. 1874, with their PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECT. By ABRAHAM FRANCIS, Mining Agent, Engineer, and Surveyor.

London: To be had at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION for 10,000 FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED PREFERENCE SHARES, of £1 sterling each, in the

YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE DIRECTORS of the YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) invite APPLICATIONS for ALLOTMENTS of the above 10,000 FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED PREFERENCE SHARES, of £1 sterling each, being the remainder of 40,000 shares created on the 28th June, 1874, having a guarantee consisting of the following rights and privileges, viz:—

- (a) A fixed preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, the dividend for any year to be payable out of the profits of such or any succeeding year or years.
- (b) The right to an equal *pro rata* participation, along with the holders of the ordinary shares of the company, in profits remaining after payment of the said preferential accruing dividend.
- (c) The par value of the said preference shares, as well as any arrears of the said preferential dividend that may accrue, to be repayable out of the entire assets of the company in preference and priority to any distribution of the realised value of such assets to the holders of the ordinary shares.

The properties which constitute the security for these guaranteed preference shares are:—

1. The Kurilla Mine (150 acres, engines, machinery, &c.) From this mine 1087 tons of ore have been raised and sold since the company has acquired the property. It is situated between the well-known Wallaroo and Moonta Mines.
2. The Duryea Mine (80 acres, engine, machinery, &c.), adjoining the Kurilla Mine.
3. The Bon Accord property and mine (347 acres freehold, engine, machinery, &c.), adjoining the celebrated Burra Burra Mine, from which 220,000 tons of ore have been raised and sold, of the value of £2,800,000 sterling. Captain Robert Saunders, of the Burra Burra Mine, has very recently made a favourable report on the Bon Accord property.
4. 336 acres of good grazing and agricultural freehold land near the Bon Accord property.
5. Townships of "Aberdeen" and "New Aberdeen": These townships, covering about 75 acres, are situated on the Bon Accord property, and a large number of allotments have been disposed of for building purposes. The terminus of the railway from the City and Port of Adelaide is in the centre of the townships, and the line has been open for some time, and is carrying on a large traffic.

The immediate object with which these shares are being issued is the further development of the Kurilla Mine, in which a floor of ore 120 ft. in length has recently been laid bare in the 25 ft. level, to raise which further machinery, &c., are required.

Payment for the shares to be made as follows, viz:—On allotment 5s. per share, and the balance in two calls, one of 10s. per share, another of 5s. per share when required, at intervals of at least one month between each call; but, if desired, the full amount of each share may be paid up on allotment, the holder of shares so fully paid-up to participate to their full amount in all the rights and privileges attaching thereto, from date of such payments.

Similar companies have realised very large returns; for example:—

NAME.	WHERE SITUATE.	RETURNS.
Burra Burra Mine ...	South Australia.	Has yielded upwards of £900,000 in profit.
Wallaroo Mine	ditto	Paid, in 1872, £140,000 in dividends. Produce since fully maintained.
Moonta Mine	ditto	Paid, in six months in 1872, £100,000 in dividends. Produce since fully maintained. In March, 1874, the market value of the shares of this mine was £617,000.
Scottish Australian Mining Company ...	New Sth. Wales.	Last two dividends, 12 and 15 per cent. Each 25s. share has received £713 in dividends.
South Canadian Mine ..	Africa	The profit of 1872 was £73,146. Produce since fully maintained. Last two dividends have been at 15 per cent.
Cape Copper Mine ...	Wales	Profit of 1872 was £73,146. Produce since fully maintained. Last two dividends have been at 15 per cent.
Glasgow Canadian do.	Spain	Profit of 1872 was £73,146. Produce since fully maintained. Last two dividends have been at 15 per cent.
Tharshis do.	Spain	Profit of 1872 was £73,146. Produce since fully maintained. Last two dividends have been at 15 per cent.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

FREDERICK PETERSON WARD, Esq. (Chairman), Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company.
GEORGE CLERHEW, Esq., Director of the Governments Stock Investment Company.

JAMES ROBERTS, Esq., Merchant, 10, Eastcheap, London.
GEORGE SMITH, Esq., Director of the Central Bank of London.
Major H. JELF-SHARP, Director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. THOMAS ELDER, Esq., M.L.C., Adelaide.
The Hon. JOHN MORPHETT, Esq., M.L.C., Adelaide.

SECRETARY—CHARLES GRAINGER, Esq.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., C.E. (London Manager of the Burra Burra Mines) Coleman-street Buildings, London.

BANKERS.

LONDON: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
SCOTLAND: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
AUSTRALIA: THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Forms of Application for Shares, particulars and plans of the properties, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, or to any of the leading Stock and Share Brokers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, or Aberdeen. 1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, July 11, 1874.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS will be KEPT OPEN only for a FEW DAYS. Directly it is closed the allotment will be made.

THE CAUSE OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The following letter ought to be read and carefully digested by all persons using boilers. In it Mr. Ferguson, engineer, gives the result of an examination of a boiler that burst at North Goonbarrow Clayworks, St. Austell, on May 30; and he does so at the request of Mr. E. G. Hamley, the County Coroner. Mr. Ferguson writes Mr. Hamley:—

The boiler is of the type known as the single-flue Cornish fired internally, 28 ft. 6 in. in girth, diameter, with plates ¾ thick in the shell; the tube is 3 ft. 9 in. diameter, and the plates are 11-32nds thick; the end plates are flat and ¾ thick, the ends are stayed with 2 in. stays secured by nuts on the outside. The two safety-valves were supposed to blow off at 40 lbs. on the square inch; but, as the weight on the lever could be moved at the will of the engineer or any other person, there is no knowing what the actual pressure was at the time of the explosion. If the weight was as I found it, the pressure would be 50-8 lbs. on the square inch; but if it was at the end of the lever it would amount to 62 lbs. on the square inch. The pressure-gauge in the engine-house would not agree with the pressure in the boiler, because it is taken from the steam-pipe at some distance from the boiler, and beyond the steam-valve. The boiler fittings consist of a steam and water safety valve on one branch, a glass water-gauge, two gauge-cocks, blow-off cock, and feed-valve.

The boiler was attached to a vertical engine used for pumping and hauling, and at the time of the explosion the engine was pumping. The boiler was bought from the Charlestown Foundry Company, second-hand, about five years ago, and appears to be in fair order; the feed-water is good, and the plates do not show any great amount of corrosion. They are not stamped, but I should take them to be ordinary Staffordshire boiler-plates; the joints are lapped and single rivetted throughout; the rivets are ¾ in. diameter, and about 2 in. apart. There is hardly sufficient lap left between the edge of the plates and the rivet holes. In some places where the plates are torn through the line of rivet holes the lap does not exceed ¾ in., whereas it should be one and a half times the diameter from the centre of the rivet to the edge of the plate, and the holes are much too large for the rivets.

The result of the explosion was the collapse of the tube nearly the whole length, except the first two rings at each end, which retained their original position; the shell of the boiler is uninjured, but has moved about 2 ft. 6 in. towards the furnace end, causing the steam-pipe to break off where it was connected to the boiler. The water and steam rushed out through the tube at the end furthest from the furnace, knocking down two walls and blowing off the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and causing the death of one man and injuring three others who were in the drying-house at the time.

On calculating the strength of the boiler, I find the bursting pressure of the shell or outside case to be 27-25 lbs. on the square inch, whereas the collapsing pressure of the tube is only 7-4 lbs. on the square inch, and I attribute the explosion to the fact that the tube collapsed on weakness, and that 40 lbs. on the square inch was much too great a pressure for the tube to be worked with safety. The factor of safety that should be adopted in boilers of this description that are seldom thoroughly examined by a competent engineer should not be less than six, which will agree with the strength of the outside shell, but as to the tube the strength is not even twice the working pressure, and since the strength of cylindrical flue tubes decreases as the square of the reduction of thickness, whilst the strength of the shell decreases simply as the reduction of thickness, a large margin of safety should be allowed for the former.

A number of boilers explode in this county by the collapse of the tube, and it is generally put down to shortness of water, as I am informed was the case here, and many a man has been discharged with disgrace for allowing the water to get low, when if the boiler had been properly examined it would have been shown that such was not the case. I have taken this opportunity of showing the value of strengthening the cylindrical tubes of boilers by the aid of two models; these represent the boiler in question, and are made to a scale of ¼ in. to the foot. No. 1 is an exact representation on a reduced scale of the boiler before it collapsed. No. 2 is fitted with two rings round the outside of the tube, and on the application of the force pump it will be found that the tube of No. 1 will collapse with a pressure of about 50 lbs. on the square inch, and No. 2 will stand about 170 lbs. on the square inch, showing that by dividing the tube into three parts it becomes 3½ times as strong as it was before the rings were introduced.

In conclusion, I have to thank the owners of the boiler for giving me every facility for a thorough examination, and trust that owners of boilers will take warning by

this unfortunate catastrophe, and spare no time or expense in having their boilers properly strengthened where required. HENRY T. FERGUSON, District Locomotive Superintendent South Devon and Cornwall Railways.

Original Correspondence.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It is to be hoped the directors will profit by the discussion which took place at the meeting, and see the necessity of providing some means for supplying the trading capital required, without having to obtain advances on the ore and bills of lading, &c. The amount charged in the accounts for 1873 for interest, discounts, &c., is 9000*l.*, notwithstanding the low rates prevailing for money. What would this item have amounted to had money been dear—say, 5 to 7 per cent., as it was not long ago? Why, at least 15,000*l.*, or more. The company's indebtedness, or floating liabilities, amounting to 160,000*l.*, must be a continued source of danger; and the reserve fund not being invested, but being used for the trading purposes of the company, is practically no reserve fund. Now, the question arises, Do the Articles of Association authorise the directors to incur this large mass of debt, and to employ the reserve fund as is being done, instead of investing it in tangible securities?

The Chairman laboured hard to make it appear there was no immediate fear of a reduction in the dividend, although he admitted that with the increased raisings of ore the profits were only sufficient to pay about 3*l.* 5*s.* instead of 4*l.* per share per annum. I cannot help thinking the sounder course would have been to have at once stated the dividend would be regulated by the profits of each year, and that the practice of eking it out from extraneous sources would be discontinued. The decline in the price of shares since the meeting proves there is an uneasy feeling amongst the holders, the fall having been occasioned by *bona fide* and not speculative sales. When shares are selling at the high price of Cape Copper—26*l.*, equal to 530,000*l.* for the mine—there is room for serious depreciation should anything occur by which the dividends are rendered less certain. The sources from which the dividend was hoped to be maintained were considered to be an increased production of ore, and higher prices for it. Now, the expenses of working and managing this mine are so enormous that an increased economy in the expenditure seems as likely a source as either of the others for maintaining the dividends, for it is to be feared a rise in the price of copper is far distant, and it would scarcely be prudent to increase the raisings over 750 tons per month, unless additional facilities for its transport to the coast are first obtained. Would it not, therefore, be better for the directors to reduce the expenditure, which doubtless could be done without in any degree retarding the development of the mine?

July 16.

A SHAREHOLDER.

FLAGSTAFF AND TECOMA COMPANIES.

SIR,—Under the management of the new directors the affairs of these two companies seem going from bad to worse—the 10*l.* shares are now 2*l.* 15*s.*, and are likely to become valueless. At the first meeting of Flagstaff shareholders under the new regime, the new Chairman, Mr. White, told them it was absolutely necessary to come to terms with Mr. Davis, the mortgagee in possession, that if they would not try to do this all the new directors would resign. Accordingly it was agreed that this should be attempted. Month after month has gone by, and then at another meeting we are told that the attempt has not yet succeeded, that the majority of the new board being now in favour of "war to the knife" with Mr. Davis, Mr. White had resigned, a new Chairman had been appointed, and this new Chairman and the other directors tried hard to persuade the shareholders to adopt a resolution which was a declaration of war. On the other hand, Mr. Davis, Mr. Staples, and others told them that such a course was ruin to them, and only profitable to the lawyers, as Mr. Davis was living in Paris out of reach of Chancery proceedings, and could and would, if attacked, sell the mine, when it would not produce enough to pay his enormous claim, not only for money advanced, but for ore sold to him paid for, but not yet delivered, and the shareholders would be nowhere. The result was that an overwhelming majority negatived the proposal of the directors, passed a resolution asking Mr. White to return, and in favour of a treaty with Mr. Davis. Later on another meeting was announced. We are told that Mr. White will not return; and then the meeting takes the matter out of the hands of the incompetent directors, and determine to send three shareholders over to Paris to Mr. Davis to see what can be done; of course, Mr. Davis sees he has the thing in his own hands, and can do as he pleases; and of course also the new directors, if they have any spirit, will after two such rebuffs at once resign.

In the case of the Tecoma Company I have just got a circular, the substance of which is that the new directors (closely connected with Mr. White) of the Flagstaff have been for months negotiating with Mr. Davis, that they now abandon the attempt in despair, and have already declared war by commencing legal proceedings against him. The difference is that they do not call the shareholders together to determine if this shall be done; and the reason is obvious—they knew they should be beaten by them, as the Flagstaff directors have twice been; so the end of it will be, as Mr. Davis, himself a lawyer, said, "What little we have left will go in law."—July 17.

A SHAREHOLDER IN BOTH COMPANIES.

GLANSEVERN MINE.

SIR,—In accordance with the invitation of the Secretary, I called at the offices of this company to inspect the specimens of ore taken by the manager from the lode in the 12*th* ft. level below adit. The stones of ore are as pretty as any miner could wish to see, having well defined faces or walls, which make them appear to come out of a fine leader of ore about 1 in. wide. In fact, it has seldom been my pleasure to see finer ore taken from so shallow a depth.

There can be no doubt that as the level is extended under the great bunch of ore cut in the adit that the lode will still further improve, and become richer than ever. Altogether, the future of this little mine could not be more promising.

London, July 17.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

EAST POOL MINING COMPANY.

This mine, hitherto one which has had but an uphill battle to fight, would seem now to be approaching the dawn of its prosperity, and to speculators presents a most advantageous investment. As a tin and copper mine it is looking extremely well, and many of the points which are now being worked bid fair to be of a most productive character; indeed, so well are they now returning ore that at the two-monthly meeting, on Monday, there was declared a balance of 318*l.* in favour of the concern. But the ore raised are not the only sources of its income. East Pool makes its wolfram with tungstate of soda. It so happens that this mineral is the chief property used in the solution of Dr. Jones for the rendering of wood inflammable, and as there is every probability of that solution becoming most valuable and generally used, a great source of revenue will thus be opened up to the undertaking, and the mine made one of the most important in the county. The meeting of Monday was presided over by Mr. Dennis, and the accounts showed that the labour costs for February and March amounted to 2638*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the total expenditure, inclusive of merchants' bills and lord's dues, to 4290*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The total receipts were 4102*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and a balance of 440*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was thus shown on the two months' working. Standing against the mine there was a balance of 92*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and deducting this from the profit a balance of 318*l.* was left, and this the committee of management proposed should be carried in reduction of the suspense account.

The CHAIRMAN characterised that day's accounts as being of a most satisfactory character. They had been waiting a long time for a more prosperous state of affairs to set in, and at last they had been enabled to show a favourable balance. And he might say—after going into particulars more carefully—that they would be enabled to show a much better profit at the next account, and that all forthcoming accounts would present most favourable and still larger profits. One great thing was the near completion of that which they had been anxiously expecting for years, and that was to communicate the 130 with the 150. This they hoped to complete before the next account. Unquestionably the agents—and most of them had got pretty well out of heart in waiting so long—had now surmounted their difficulties; their prospects were exceedingly good, and it must be pleasing to them all to know that their undertaking was in such an improved condition.—Mr. TREGELOW did not exactly see how the profit could be increased upon by the time of their next meeting.—The CHAIRMAN explained that their coal bill would be less, all their other bills were decreasing, the mine was improving, and there was altogether every probability of increased returns.

Mr. BROAD added that beyond that there was one of the productions of the mine which are long would materially add to its returns. Although it was evident, perhaps, that they got a less price for their tin than some other mines where there was no mixture of wolfram, yet when they saw the amounts now being carried to their credit for tungstate, arsenic, &c., he thought they could not be other than satisfied. From those sources they obtained considerable revenue, and there was every probability of its being considerably augmented. The introduction of wolfram for the rendering of wood inflammable had recently been introduced, and this to them was most important. There had been several experiments made, two under the direction of the Government in the Devonport Dockyard, and these had given satisfaction as far as they had gone. Other experiments would be carried out, but there was already every reason to believe that the application of the solution had a beneficial effect and retarded fire, and that it ultimately would be adopted by the Admiralty for a variety of purposes. Tungstate of soda entered very materially into the solution, and they would see how likely they were to be benefited by the discovery, and by the introduction into general use of the solution. He had had a slight conversation with Dr. Jones in regard to whether he had anything more substantial to rely upon than East Pool for the supply of the mineral, and what he would do if their supply of wolfram came to an end. Dr. Jones replied that in the case of such he should have to adopt another. What that was he did not know, but he believed it came from Norway. At all events, so long as they were able to supply the necessary wolfram they would have the full benefit of the demand. It was stated that the tungstate of soda now produced by the mine was sold at 9*s.* per ton.—Mr. HARRIS had no doubt, if the mineral was put to the use referred to it

would very materially increase in value. They might in time come to make 50*l.* a ton of it, and so he would not be now too ready to effect sales at present prices.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

So large a number of British capitalists are interested in American Railways that "Poor's Manual," several previous annual volumes of which have been noticed in the *Mining Journal*, has become very extensively known in this country, and the seventh edition, just issued, is in every respect calculated to maintain its reputation. It cannot be doubted that in extent and accuracy of information it is superior to any preceding number, owing to the greater readiness of railroad companies to supply information, and the more complete returns made by them to their Legislatures in those States where they are required. The returns not being for similar periods in all the States, the Editors are frequently compelled to apply to the companies for later and more fuller information than is supplied in their legislative returns. In former years there was much difficulty in collecting these particulars, but a great change for the better has taken place. Stock and bond holders are now everywhere looking after their investments, and great reforms have been effected, even where the parties managing them have not been displaced. The recent financial revolution, which may be followed by decreased earnings for a time, will be a powerful motive to a higher standard of service, and a more economical management. The table showing the progress of railroad enterprise in the United States is particularly interesting. In 1830 there were but 23 miles of railroads in operation, and ten years afterwards 2818 miles, whilst in 1850 there were 9021, the increase being pretty constant and rapid, so that in 1873 there were no less than 70,651 miles in operation. The greatest annual increase of mileage was in 1871, when 7660 miles were added, a length more than equal to all the railroads in operation in the United States in 1849. The railroads in the Western States are longer than those of the Middle, Southern, and the Pacific States combined, and the New England States have 5314 miles.

In the last five years 28,396 miles of railroads were constructed. At \$50,000 per mile the cost has been \$1,381,850,000. In the meantime \$75,000,000 have been annually expended in enlarging the accommodations and increasing the facilities for business of roads already in operation—in other words, there has been expended upon the American railroads \$350,000,000 annually in the past five years. If they have not exceeded their means in the construction of these works they have pushed this great interest out of all proportion to others. They have only to stop construction to have the equilibrium speedily restored. The method is a very simple one. The earnings of the railroads of the Western States the past year equalled \$14.33 per head of population. The present year, but for the effect of the recent panic, they would equal \$15.33 per head, and in 1875 it would be \$16.33. This gain is certain to be made as soon as the country recovers from the present prostration. In the meantime, population is increasing at the rate of more than one million annually. The contribution of this increase alone to railroads will add at the present rate of earnings \$14,330,000 annually to their gross receipts. But the population of the country increases at the rate of about 2.50 per cent. annually, whilst the earnings of the railroads increase in about fivefold greater ratio. The question of earning is one of population, the pioneer contributing as much per head as a citizen of old and densely settled states.

The Manual, which extends to about 950 pages, and supplies the business details, considered from the capitalist's point of view, of some 1600 railroads, is as complete as need be desired, for whether the shareholder or intending investor desires information as to the mileage, cost, organisation, traffic, earnings, expenses, shares, bonds, or financial condition of a given railroad they will find it without trouble in the volume now placed at their disposal. In connection with American railroads Poor's Manual will prove an invaluable acquisition to the capitalist and to men of business generally.

* "Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1874." By HENRY V. POOR. Seventh Series.—New York and London: H. V. and H. W. Poor.

PERUVIAN SECURITIES.—A rapid article on Peru is given in the July Circular of Messrs. Tallentire and Co., the object apparently being to depress Peruvian securities and calumniate certain individuals who have interested themselves in South American matters. The hope is expressed that the new guano deposits will not impose on anyone. Their existence, it is said, may, indeed, be doubted, unless Peruvian guano-finding is hereafter to be regarded in the light of lead lodes in Wales or tin lodes in Cornwall. Then, it is not to be concealed that Peru, in common with its sister republics, has a population divided by two hard lines—the narrow, dandy Spanish class, who smoke all day, administer local and imperial affairs, and spend the taxes; and the foreign class, as the English, German, and Italian merchants and residents, who carry on the business of the republic, but carefully abstain from taking any part in public affairs lest they should be liable for military service, and for other inconveniences that devolve on citizens. The Englishman in Peru takes no part in public affairs; and, on the other hand, it might be said that the Peruvian in Peru takes no part in commerce, nor in industry, nor in anything save what ministers to the pleasure of the moment. Their foreign class here referred to have realised enormous fortunes from their connection with South America, and it is unfair to argue that as stock has been thrown upon the market because a large holder's "helps and executors have not inherited the South American sympathies and money-making mania" of their ancestor, the whole class of investments which made his fortune should be avoided.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Mr. Clarence King, Director of the United States Geological Survey of the 40th parallel, Lafayette place, New York; S. F. Emmons, Chief Geologist of the United States Geological Survey of the 40th parallel; and Mr. Joseph Garland, of Limburg, were elected Fellows of the Society. The following are some of the papers read.

Note on the Bingera Diamond Fields. By Arch. Liversidge, F.G.S. The author commenced by describing the general characters of the older Australian diamond field of the Mudgee or Cudjoe district. The Bingera diamond field is situated in a basin among the mountains of the Drummond range, the enclosing hills being of carboniferous or Devonian age. The diamondiferous drift occurs in patches in the basin, which is invaded by spurs of basalt. The rock under the drift is an argillaceous shale, and here and there are outcrops of a siliceous conglomerate. The diamonds have hitherto been worked only at the surface. The author mentions the principal minerals found associated with the diamonds, which are generally small, and their crystalline forms not very well developed. He also remarks on the general accordance in the geological constitution of various diamondiferous districts.

Note upon a Recent Discovery of Tin Ore in Tasmania. By Chas. Gould, B.A., F.G.S. In this paper the author states that the ore has been found in large masses *in situ*, and that the containing rock is lithologically distinct from the ordinary ternary granite which forms the whole of the stanniferous country of Queensland. The discovery was made at Mount Bischoff, in the north-west portion of Tasmania, but as the district is covered by scrub an exact estimate of the extent of stanniferous rock is as yet impossible. It does not appear to exceed a few hundred acres, but a large quantity of stream tin have been already obtained.

The Hematite Deposits of Whitehaven and Furness. By J. D. Kendall, F.G.S. The deposits of hematite occur in the Silurian and carboniferous rocks, but chiefly in the latter, and nearly all those worked in the two districts are found in the mountain limestone. They occur at all levels in the limestone, and generally near faults; their dip is the same as that of the beds in which they lie. Their longest axis almost always corresponds with the magnetic meridian. Their internal nature varies at the two localities. The Whitehaven hematite is much more compact than that of Furness. In the latter place it contains fossils from the carboniferous limestone. The author considers the hematites to have been deposited by water, coming probably from the coal measures, containing bicarbonate of iron. The author believes that they were probably deposited after the millstone gait, but before the Permian.

Notes on the Physical Characters and Mineralogy of Newfoundland. By John Milne, F.G.S. In this paper the author described in considerable detail the physical characters of the island of Newfoundland with regard to its surface configuration and coast outline, the traces of ice-action displayed in it, and its mineral resources. The details of the latter are given under the heads of the various localities visited by the author.

SUB-WEALDEN EXPLORATION.—The seventh quarterly report, just published, says that since the last report, dated March 28, 329 ft. have been bored. The greatest weekly progress has been 86 ft., and the total depth attained 1018 feet. Mr. Willett, the hon. secretary, says:—

"The fossils for the last 50 ft. indicate that we have passed insensibly into the Oxford clay. The Palaeozoic ridge of rocks which we are seeking was probably a submerged reef in the muddy waters which deposited the thick beds of clay we are now traversing. We expect to come down suddenly upon it, and it may be only a few feet beneath us; it may, however, be some hundred feet. Whatever be the distance, the chance of discovering its actual depth seems to be now or never. If we were directly seeking for coal the question would evidently be one for the adjoining landowners. If it were simply an ordinary scientific experiment it might be left to those specially interested in the subject. But our object is to obtain information which, while it must certainly increase our scientific knowledge, may confer an incalculable benefit on large areas in which mineral wealth is at present an unknown quantity. None of our supporters have subscribed with the idea of any personal gain whatever; and it is to minds thus constituted, who will give 'hoping for nothing again,' that we must look for help to finish our work. The Diamond Company have consented, at less than half their published tariff,

to endeavour to bore 200 feet more at 2*l.* per foot, solely on the ground that it is a scientific and not a commercial undertaking, and by the aid of their superior machinery and appliances we have now a better prospect of boring 2000 feet than we had of boring 1000 feet under the old system."

Subjoined is an elaborate report by Mr. W. Topley, F.G.S., Assoc. Inst.C.E., Geological Survey of England, giving minute particulars of the enterprise, and correcting some few errors which occurred in previous reports. He says:—

"The Kimmeridge clay probably began at about 290 ft.; if it continued to nearly 600 ft. (as is probably the case) we should have a thickness of nearly 700 ft. The greatest thickness hitherto supposed in England is 600 feet, but Mr. Judd informs me that he has long believed it to have been much under-estimated. Near Hove it has been proved to be about 1000 feet thick. From the orderly bedding of the clay, from the absence of any subordinate beds of sandstone, as well as from the absence of the coral rag, we may infer that the clay of the boring has been deposited in the deeper part of the Kimmeridge clay sea. But Mr. Gwyn Jefferys, who has looked over the fossils, informs me that, judging from their nearest living analogies, they must all have lived in comparatively shallow water, probably rarely exceeding 50 fathoms."

He adds a list of fossils found in the Kimmeridge clay during the boring. Since the last report the hon. secretary acknowledges the receipt of 289*l.* 15*s.* in various sums, including 50*l.* each from the Earl of Ashburnham and Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Willett has himself given a fourth donation of 100*l.* The appeal for additional funds has produced 178*l.* 10*s.*, including 50*l.* from Mr. C. Cochrane, Stourbridge, and 30*l.* from Mr. C. W. Siemens, Kensington. Mr. Thos. Warner, of Brighton, has promised 300*l.* if the boring is continued to a depth of 2000 ft. In concluding his report, the hon. secretary says the labour and anxiety of the undertaking have been greatly beyond his expectations, and from falling health he would be very thankful to be relieved from the duties involved. Under certain circumstances he cannot consent to continue them beyond the end of the current year. By that time, if requisite funds can be obtained, Palaeozoic rocks, or 2000 ft., ought to be reached, and thereby the original design and intention of the Sub-Wealden Exploration will have been accomplished—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* 10*s.* each. To carry on the general business of a guarantee association. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each) are—R. R. Torrens, 12, Chester-place; T. C. Simmons, Highgate-road; R. C. Hargreaves, 14, Bishopgate Within; R. G. Macdonald, C.B., Athenaeum Club; D. L. Schomburg, Haverstock Hill; J. Wright, 22, Great Winchester-street; C. Lee, Bilton; and E. P. Rowsell, 60, Gracechurch-street.

THE TRANSVAAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN LAND TRUST (Limited).—Capital 180,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire land in the Transvaal Republic, Natal, the subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Broumhead, Berkeley-square; P. Braby, Mount Herby, Sydenham Hill; J. Bidlake, Royal Mint; J. Berghthell, 84, Lombard-street; G. H. Kimber, 79, Lombard-street; A. Kimber, 25, Cornhill; and D. H. Wilson, Oxford and Cambridge Club.

THOMSON, SIEMENS, AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the business of Thomson and Co., of 64, Victoria-street, S.W., patentees of carriage springs. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. S. Thomson, 64, Victoria-street; L. Sterne, 9, Victoria Chambers; S.W.; J. B. Handyside, Glasgow; W. Townsend, 9, Victoria Chambers; H. Merriok, 97, Cheapside; H. A. Lyman, 97, Cheapside; and W. Wilson, 79, Lombard-street.

CROWN COTTON SPINNING AND DOUBLING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. To carry on a cotton spinning business at Bolton. The subscribers are—George Atkins, Lees, near Manchester, 200; S. L. Halliwell, Lees, 200; J. Lumley, Ashby, near Bolton, 200; J. Swindells, Lees, 200; C. Shaw, Lees, 10; J. Grimbalg, Bolton, 20; A. H. Wadsworth, Bolton, 20.

MIDDLESEX FIRE OFFICE (Limited).—Capital 2000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To transact the general business of a fire insurance company.

GAUAM CAE GURWEN COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 75,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. To carry on business as collieries and ironmasters. The subscribers are—A. G. Harris, Rotherham; W. Kirchengraben, Rotherham, 75; Thomas Cooper, Rotherham, 300; J. Harris, Rotherham, 175; J. Aldwood, Sheffield, 75; E. Wagstaffe, Rotherham, 150; G. Bamester, Carlton, 75.

GREVILLE, HARTSON, AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 35,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire a general machinist's business at 24, Cullum-street, E.C. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Meswood, 10, Old Jewry Chambers; J. J. Stephens, 970, High-street, Wapping; J. C. Howe, 24, Cullum-street; Thomas Cutler, William-street, Jernyn-street; T. B. W. Roberts, Queenstown-terrace; E. J. Ellis, Grove-terrace, Sydenham; and C. T. Lane, Lombard-court, E.C.

COMMANDITE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on business as commission merchants.

DEEPLY VALE PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on business as paper manufacturers at Deeply Vale. The subscribers are—W. Roberts, Walmersley, near Bury, 50; Thos. Redfern, Bury, 50; J. Smith, Bury, 50; J. H. Lane, Bury, 50; H. Webb, Bury, 25; D. Eastham, Bury, 20; and D. Lord, Bury, 40.

EAST CORNWALL POWDER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 24,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. To manufacture and sell gunpowder. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. Elliott, Trafalgar House, Plymouth; J. C. Isaac, Liskeard; J. H. Laurence, Liskeard; H. Lobb, Lanreath; J. Mead, Penryn; W. P. Mead, East Stonehouse; T. Farlyn, St. Pennoek, Cornwall.

THE BRITISH AND IRISH MUTUAL TRUST.—This is an unlimited company, the object being the lending of money to members, &c.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM AND SUMMER AND WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY.

The popularity of the aquarium, and the desirability of a garden both for summer and winter, which shall neither be a theatre under false colours nor an open-air dancing resort, are matters unquestionable; for one or either of them might supplement the other with profit, and both of them together afford that means of pleasant recreation and innocent amusement to the many which at present are only to be attained by the wealthy in the Horticultural Gardens, the scientific in the Royal Institutions, or obtained at the expense of long journey from London. The writers who describe the manners and enjoyments of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers tell us, in sparkling terms, of "ridottos" and Spring Gardens, of the Pantheon and other places of morning and daily resort, where people went and took their pleasure in trim gardens and spacious reception-rooms, adorned with fine paintings by Hogarth and other masters, and with concerts for which Handel himself did not disdain to supply the music. How many of us, reading Horace Walpole's Letters, have wished to be able to visit some such gardens and mingle in such society, were it but possible to find such a place so near to the heart of London, and people of quality, science, skill, and means to regulate its arrangements properly—were it but possible! It is not only possible but about to be done.

The satisfactory announcement is now made of the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society, with a Council of Fellows of every class of eminence, of rank, science, art, and letters, and an Executive Committee consisting of the Right Hon. Lord Carington, Gen. Cotton, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Col. Farquharson Invercauld, the Right Hon. Lord Lonsborough, Mr. W. W. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Among the Council of Fellows are found the names of Prince Leiningen, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord de Lisle and Dudley, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Sir George Wombwell, Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, Col. Fraser, the Earl of Westmoreland, Prince Soltykoff, Sir William Gordon Cumming, Mr. E. P. Planché, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sotham, Mr. J. L. Toole, Sir Julius Benedict, and a host of talent of every description. The society thus handsomely inaugurated has found a site facing the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey—a freehold site—almost abutting upon the Thames Embankment, within a few minutes' walk of Charing-cross, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, St. James's Park, and Westminster Bridge, close upon the Metropolitan Railway station, and immediately between the new Government offices and Victoria-street. Here will be constructed an aquarium of the most complete character, with every appearance, combining all the advantages derived from the experience of the Crystal Palace, Brighton, and Manchester aquaria, which have not only proved highly attractive as places of resort, but resulted in bringing large profits to those undertakings—the Brighton shares of 10*l.* selling at the present time at 30 per cent. prem.

The covered gardens and central hall of the Royal Aquarium will afford admirable space and locality for flower shows, *fêtes*, and *conversations*, as well as for artistic, literary, and scientific meetings. To these will pertain a picture and fine art gallery, to which the loan of many fine paintings have already been promised by the eminent patrons and friends of the society and its objects. There will also be concert rooms, lecture halls, and a restaurant department, materially adding to the comfort and accommodation of visitors, while largely increasing the amount of dividend to the shareholders in the undertaking.

The society is incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. To carry out the purposes of the society

capital of 200,000l. is offered for subscription, in 40,000 shares of 5l. each, 1l. to be paid on application and 1l. on allotment. The privilege of a life admission (personal or for a nominee) is accorded to subscribers of 10 shares. The *fêtes, conversations, bazaar*, to be given in these gardens and halls being in many instances of a fashionable and exclusive character, the rights of the original subscribers will become extremely valuable, apart from the profits of the society, which there is every reason to anticipate will be large.

WHEAL MARY TIN MINING COMPANY.

This company was started about 12 months since under very favourable auspices, and the works were carried on with vigour and energy, and with every prospect of success; indeed, far exceeding the probability of any similar undertaking. For some time everything went well, and returns, although greatly delayed, appeared, and the shareholders generally hoped to reap the fruits of their investment, when the even tenor of the way was disturbed by the London office and the management, complaints having been freely made of the delay in operations at the mine, and the consequent waste of capital, the result being the resignation of directors, secretary, manager, &c.

The mine, which appears to be generally admitted as one of the first of its class, has been taken in hand by a board of directors of standing and business capacity, and the demand on the public purse is but small, being only for 3000l., representing 1000 shares of 5l. each, now issued at 3l., or at a discount of 2l. per share. It is asserted that this sum will be more than ample to realise the practically inexhaustible supply of tinstuff exposed to view on the mine. An offer has been made by a firm of engineers to supply what appears only wanting to make the mine a success—tramways and winding gear, for the sum of 2200l., and to complete the job in five weeks. The remainder of the capital will be required to discharge a few small debts, and leave a good balance in hand in reserve. The prospectus appears in another column, and the reports are highly satisfactory. The statements put forth are vouched for by the respectability of the directors.

WHEAL GRENVILLE—SPECIAL REPORT.

July 2.—Examined Wheal Grenville Mine again yesterday, being the fourth time since the intersection of the great tin lode in the 140 and 150, and I see no reason whatever to alter my former opinion with respect to the future success, which there is not the least doubt on my mind is only a question of time. The lode has not been opened upon east or west of the cross cut at the 150, the operations being confined for want of ventilation to rising in the back of this level to communicate with the 140. This rise is now up 9 fms., and there are 7 fms. more to hole, which will take from three to four months; and until this is done very little benefit can be derived from the intersection of this lode, as the ground is spare for rising, and the air, both here and at the 140, is very defective, which renders the progress slow. By communicating those two levels it will not only thoroughly ventilate this lode, and render every facility for extensive operations, but will lay open a piece of profitable ground that will take very many years to exhaust, and must increase the returns considerably, subject to my own trials of the shaft carefully taken from time to time, as well as that of the agents. I value the average worth of the lode for the 9 fms. high in the back of the 150, and for the 11 fms. high above the back of the 140, to be 15l. per cubic fathom; in places it has been worth much more, which is now the case in the rise in the back of the 140, where the lode is worth at present 40l. per fathom; these, however, are only deposits of tin which the lode is subject to, the best criterion is the average value of the lode for the whole shaft, below the 150, and for the 4 fms. below the 150, and the value for the whole shaft, but only a cubic fathom, and the average width of the lode is nearly, if not fully, 3 fms. At the 140 the lode is opened on east of the cross cut 20 fms.; in the present end the lode is poor, but for the distance driven the lode is of about the same average value—15l. per fathom, and I find the lode is about the same in value as the other mines through which it passes, and on which it is being very extensively wrought on, yielding at the present time in the different mines about 140 tons of tin per month, and daily increasing. The new shaft is being sunk below the 150, and is now down 4 fms. below the level; in sinking this shaft, 10 fms. deeper it will intersect this great lode, and which, in my opinion, will be quite deep enough to sink, as above that point the lode standing will be almost inexhaustible, and judging from the extent on which the lode is now being wrought, nearly 3 miles in length, I have not the least doubt it will be found profitable. Besides this, by sinking the north shaft a few feet deeper and cross cutting about 4 fms., the whole of which will be done in the next three months, the same lode will be intersected there also, which will add considerably to the prospects of the mine, and preserve the value of the lode for a long distance in the Wheal Grenville sett. By cross cutting north from the new shaft at the 130 the lode can, and no doubt will, be shortly intersected, so that it is only a question of time for Wheal Grenville to become one of the greatest tin mines in the county. It will take time to open the lode for stopping to the best advantage, and there must be a call or two to erect sufficient stamping power.—E. ROGERS.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHAPEL HOUSE.—These works are being carried on most satisfactorily, and the shareholders may look forward with confidence to the continuance of dividends. The output, which is very large, is all disposed of readily at good prices, which leave a substantial margin of profit. The dividend expected this month will, probably, be at the same rate as the last one—15 per cent.

WEST ESQUAIR LLE.—This mine is again in full work, and dressing will be recommenced in the coming week, after which regular and increasing returns of ore will be made. The reservoir is full of water, and there is no further difficulty anticipated on this head, as the dry season is always considered in those parts to be at an end by the middle of July. The machinery has been thoroughly overhauled in every part during the stoppage necessitated by the want of water, and is now in excellent working order. At the eastern mine the shaft is being sunk with all possible speed, and will be down to the required depth for a new level by the end of next month, when a cross-cut will at once be put through the lode. The prospect of cutting the lode rich at this point has been materially strengthened during the past week by the appearance of gas in the bottom and an increase of water. It will probably be remembered that these circumstances were the forerunners of the course of lead ore met with in the level above, and which, when cut into, was valued at 4 tons per fathom. The writer does not recollect any other lead mine, excepting the Van, where gas issues from the lode. In the Van it invariably accompanies their great courses of lead, and the West Esquair lode workings being on the same lode as the Van, no more promising sign of the indication of riches could be met with.

TILLYWID.—This mine is continuing to improve; the south-west lode now produces 2 tons per fathom. At the general meeting, held on 15th inst., several shareholders, considering the favourable position of the company, expressed a desire to double their share, and the directors, after a long and anxious deliberation, resolved to issue 2000 of the unallotted capital *pro rata* among the shareholders at present.

DAVENPORT MINE.—The prospects in the mine are looking well below the main tunnel; we are 110 ft. below it since we commenced work. We have four men repairing tramway, and four men driving north from shaft No. 2, where we have found a fine body of ore dipping to the south-west, with every indication of making another ore shoot going to the deep. There are 14 men employed.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—At the meeting of shareholders, on July 10 (Mr. R. H. Pike in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the twelve weeks' working of 731l. 11s. 10d., so that after covering the debit balance of 3000l. from last meeting they had a favourable balance of over 4000l. to carry forward. The agents' report was a satisfactory statement of accounts, and the directors, after a favourable report. A profit of 730l. in a small mine like their own, on twelve weeks' working, was something to be proud of in such times. South Carn Brea had been rather an exceptional mine, for during the last eighteen months they had struggled without a call, and now they had managed to clear off their little debt. Their financial state was very good, the whole of the liabilities being paid, and a good balance at the bankers. Captain Rich complained that his management had been questioned out of doors instead of at a public meeting, and expressed his willingness to pursue any system of working which the adventurers in public meeting directed him to carry out. As to the additional shaft, he had proposed, for the sake of economy, the utilisation of an old shaft instead of sinking a new one. It appeared to have occurred to several minds that the shaft referred to had been planned for the benefit of Wheal Uny, simply because it would near that boundary by sinking to a depth of between 200 and 300 fms. That intention was most distant from his mind, and it must be evident to all right-thinking people that this would not be of any benefit to Wheal Uny, because Wheal Uny shaft was 20 fms. deeper than South Carn Brea, and they were now driving their ends west towards that mine. Supposing that in the South Carn Brea Mine the levels were actually driven to the boundary, it would lay with the adventurers and lords in South Carn Brea whether they would permit those drivages to be continued. It was hardly offered him this privilege, he, on behalf of Wheal Uny, should decline it, because he would not pay to work Wheal Uny through that mine, for they would have to pull the shaft to surface and part it across the hills a great distance to the dressing-works, and Captain Rich described the absurdity of noticing anonymous newspaper working, and Mr. Gylls remarked that he considered the explanation very satisfactory, and believed the shareholders would hold a similar view. Mr. S. Abbott, as representing 900 shares, moved that the account and report of the agents be read, and adopted. He represented these shares for the reason that their owners had the most complete faith in the management, and were fully satisfied that the motion, which was carried, and the manager and agents received the thanks of the meeting for their attentions to the interests of South Carn Brea. It was stated that 12 months since the price for tin was 73s., yesterday 53s., so that this made a difference in the account of 800l. (for tin only) which would have enabled the shareholders to receive a dividend.

The following Report arrived too late for insertion in its proper place, viz. from East Balliswidden.—Thomas Trehear, July 16: The 30, driving west from engine shaft, is looking well. The lode in the stops in the back of the 30 is wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The stops in the 30, on the flat lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the stops in the back of the Rose lode is 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin.

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO.—June 8: The ores have been derived from the original sources—Canas and No. 6 and No. 8 shoots. The samples are improved on last week's return, but no box work has been available. The water being drawn from the mine we are glad to note is less this week, amounting now to 18-94 cubic feet per minute. Sinking has received our best attention, and everything possible has been done to hasten its progress. Stopping throughout the mine has been carried on without alteration.

RICHMOND.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada:—"Hall, London, Week's run, \$40,000. Two furnaces; No. 2 re-lining. The directors have declared a dividend of 5s. per share on the fully paid-up shares, and *pro rata* amount on the partly paid-up shares of the last issue. The directors refer to the unprecedented heavy falls of snow in April last, which have interfered with the operations.

UTAH (Silver).—W. J. Longmaid, June 25: We have worked along very well to-day, no mishap, and have dressed about 16 tons of ore of about 60 per cent. This result, as has been attained principally in once jiggling, and the slime in once framing. I find we cannot economically dress it higher, it requires too much handling, and too large a quantity of water, and as the price per unit is the same for 65 as for 75 per cent. it will pay much better at the lower percentage. We could not now work by night, as we have only enough water for eleven hours work by saving it in tanks and reservoirs. We are now making a considerable profit, but I almost fear to say so, lest some mishap should again disarrange the works.

—J. C. Bateman, July 13: Mine looking well. Mill working splendid. Daily profits, 2000l.

CEDAR CREEK.—T. B. Ludlum, June 20: I have nothing special to report other than progress. The sluices are complete in the Yankee tunnel, and we are now blocking the shaft. I expect to turn water on some time next week. The Home Ticket we have cleaned up to-day. The Jehoshaphat will be ready some time next week. Central, Gold Run, and Gem are washing.

June 27: I am crowding the fitting up of the Yankee claim with all possible haste. I consider this claim the most promising of any available. Before this reaches you I shall have commenced washing therein. I anticipate good returns from the Yankee and its extensions; nevertheless, we must bear in mind that all the ground below the Baker claim has been more or less drifted over, and is not a fair representation of the gravel above. We shall have about two months' washing in this claim this season. I have constructed five undercurrents, and arranged the sluices so as to save all the gold possible. An unproportionate amount of the cost of the Yankee tunnel will appear against this first section, owing to the construction of the outside sluices and other arrangements for saving gold. Everything is working well. We will clean up the Gem on the 30th inst., and the Jehoshaphat on the 30th. I intend to resume drilling in the tunnel on July 1.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, June 20: I last wrote you June 14: the water was then failing rapidly, it has since run down to about 520 in., and I have been obliged to shut up the Waluapa claim, so I am only running Neece and Rigg's claim. I have ordered 250 inches from South Yuba, to be turned on to-morrow, June 21, which I think will keep those last two claims supplied through this month, then most likely we shall only run Neece claim, which I hope to be able to do for at least four months longer. I have run out the grade for ditching, taking the water from the Waluapa reservoir, on the Neece claim: the whole distance is 10 rods, including 1 rod of ditch. I have contracted for \$2 per foot, and the contractor agrees to complete the ditch and flume for \$25. The Birdseye Company to furnish the lumber only. The contractor thinks that he can have the ditch completed ready for water by July 20; we shall then be able to buy water, and save it up in this reservoir, without any waste; besides we can use all the water in daytime in the place of running at night, which is a very great advantage.

June 21.—I am only running Neece and West and Rigg's claims, and am buying 250 in. from South Yuba to keep up the water heads. I have not done anything like what I expected in Neece claim thus far this season, but I think I can make a better showing after awhile, when I can manage to keep in gravel to keep the claim running all daytime. Up to this time we have not an average run of more than seven hours in 24.

NEW PACIFIC.—J. D. Pringle, June 24: I am still driving east on strata from cross cut. The formation continues regular, and I believe we are on the course of the ledge. The present point of working is 26 ft. east of cross-cut. I am making good progress in clearing and re-timbering the false level running parallel with and 90 feet below the 400 feet level; this level has been driven west 230 ft., commencing at the lower working of an incline sunk below the 400 feet level, and 540 ft. west of shaft. The point where we are working at present is about 60 ft. from the 400 feet level, and the distance from the 400 feet level to the present point is 100 ft. I expect to have this false level repaired in a few days, and we shall then commence raising chutes at different points from this level, and, if appearances justify, will continue its driving westward for a distance of 100 ft. At that point we will again connect by chute with the 400 ft. level above. This will cause a current of air to pass through a portion of the mine heretofore poorly ventilated. The point 600 ft. west of shaft is looking fully as well as it did when I last wrote you. In driving west the ledge has materially increased in thickness; the quality of the ore is no longer so good as formerly, but it can be extracted with the same profit to the company. I have two parties of tributaries working 600 ft. west of shaft, and below the 400 ft. level; they are taking out some good ore, but the prospect of its continuance is not good. I have again leased the 300 ft. level west; it is now being driven westward at the rate of 3 ft. per day, and they are sinking an incline on Batters' ledge 400 ft. level, at the point where it was cut in the north cross-cut. I have 15 men working underground, and 1 on the surface. I am doing as much prospecting as possible with the least expense to the company.

BLUE TENT CONSOLIDATED HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—G. W. Tozer, June 25: I have to-day come down from the head of our new ditch, where the work of constructing flume is now well under way. We have about one mile of the flume bed graded and prepared for receipt of the boxes, and there are now nine carpenters employed laying down the flume. There is a total of 65 men employed on the line, exclusive of tunnel contractors, and lumber and timber contractors, about 20,000 ft. of lumber is being delivered daily, and the requisite number of split timbers under the Pascoe contract, and I shall endeavour to use the lumber as fast as delivered. I have not yet commenced work on the lakes. I was up there a few days ago, and found the snow too deep for probable access to the lakes and material for building dams, &c. The washing at Enterprise pit is proceeding most unintercepted and very satisfactorily, producing the best clean-up of the season. We shall not make a full clean-up at Enterprise again before (say) from July 5 to July 10, and I think I am safe in predicting a very satisfactory net result.

I have to-day sent you the following cable—"Cleaned up South Yuba, five days run, result \$2000; ditch progressing rapidly." By this I mean to be understood that since the date of former clean-up at South Yuba we have been able only to wash five full days, and many difficulties to contend with, and have met with a great deal of loss in the process. Up to the present time the old bed heretofore mentioned has proved a serious detriment and hindrance rather than the great assistance we had good reason to anticipate. We have in fact found the bank in such condition that it has been difficult to either wash down or blast down. We are now, however, in a fair way to surmount these obstacles to our progress. By the use of another small blast in the right hand corner of the pit we have very considerably enlarged the face of the bank, and we are marking some good progress towards the channel; I still think we may get one or two more clean-ups this season, rich as this season has been.

I shall continue washing at South Yuba as long as water can be obtained, and shall then run a drift or tunnel along the channel, as foreshadowed in my letter of Jan. 10. I hope this course will meet with the approval of our directors. It may well seem to you that our progress has been slow and results meagre at South Yuba claim since washing was commenced there, and I confess that it has been so, though I have used my very best endeavour and most unremitting effort. In these modern times faith will not move mountains. We have had to use water, and a point of view in the construction of the flume, and the construction of the dam, and I think it now is I should not be compelled to make the confession that I underestimated the obstacles in our way and over-estimated our ability to remove them.

The short experimental run we have now made fully confirms me in the high opinion I have often expressed of this portion of our property, and proves, beyond all peradventure, that we can realise a large profit from our washing here. I am giving the important business of ditch and flume building my almost exclusive attention, and shall employ all the labour I can get as advantageously used on the work, and hope to complete it in three months from the 15th inst., date of commencement. I shall, of course, strive to do the work as economically as it can be done, and well done.

MALABAR (GOLD) WASHING COMPANY.—G. B. O'Reilly, May 28: Since the 19th we have run off and on with No. 1 monitor, stopping frequently to pick pipelay in outlet and otherwise prepare for our future and more serious work, and you must not feel disappointed if we cannot, as you seemed to think, pitch right in and pipe away at high banks of good gravel. With the mine and the way it is opening out I feel better satisfied every day, and it will be, indeed, strange if we do not make it pay well and steadily for many years to come. You must not consider our present operations as serious and productive work. Up to date we have had no 5½-in. nozzle washing 71 hours only opening—that is to say, beginning right from surface, and with every disadvantage of roots, rocks, and other obstacles. Well, in these 71 hours we have opened a ground sluice 400 ft. in length and averaging a cube of 24 ft. bottom, top, and sides. We have besides run from what we call the mine a mass which may be represented by a square 210 ft. sides and (say) 15 ft. deep, or (say) in all we have run off over 30,000 cubic yards of stuff, consisting largely of pipelay, sand streaks, Spanish waste, and surface, the proportion of gravel being small. Do not consider the above estimate anything like exact. We have made no measurements yet, as we are in a state of chaos just now. All the stuff washed has been run completely out of the mine and ravine. At present we can only avail ourselves of about 1500 in. of water, and this is barely sufficient to get rid of the pipelay and other stuff we run without now and then causing a slight engorgement of the outlet, especially when an immense slide comes in from the ground sluice. We seem to have placed the monitor No. 1 just on the edge where the run of pipelay dips down, and the gravel in this spot appears to go right downward, and looks very promising indeed. Whenever we have gravel it prospects well, and gives us great confidence in results. A few days steady washing, when we get our ground cut open, will show us a great deal of what we have to reckon on. At present we have every appearance of a channel existing, and it is quite evident that we have started in at the right point. There is really no question as to this. Our sluice is over 100 ft. below the bottom of our present washing, and the ground sluice is rapidly cutting up and deepening, so that there is every probability of our being able to carry in our sluice at a depth which will give us unlimited command of all before us. In order to wash to better advantage, and secure an addition to the grade in the first 200 ft. of the ravine, we have to do the following:—First, to cut through a bend in the quebrada of Andamios, to carry floods clear of this addition. Our 480 ft. of sluice we find is too short to save gold and quicksilver properly, and as for the present we cannot add to head we have resolved to make the addition as indicated as quickly as possible. This work should have been done before starting the mine, but as you were all so busy, we felt anxious to go ahead. I think it can be done easily, and without interrupting work on the mine and ground sluice to any great extent. We shall have to stop, perhaps, for a fortnight, or three weeks at most. You will, therefore, have no telegram of what may be called a run for some time yet. Even could we run continuously our first operation can give no fair idea of our future, as we are, as I have so often mentioned, only opening, and no mine ever yet began piping right into rich gravel from the first start. Both Mr. Anderson and the writer

are more than satisfied with the appearance of the gravel we are meeting with and have little doubt but that Malabar will prove a success. It is necessary, however, to open thoroughly, and in a miner like manner, and this cannot be effected without some unproductive work. We must open a cut through the pipelay run on channel, and it is also advisable to add 200 ft. to the end of our sluice. The pipelay, which has frequently been alluded to in previous letters, is by no means so formidable a barrier as we anticipated, as it is not a solid mass, but is divided into streaks by sandy strata, and cuts up easily. Our first run being mostly dead and unproductive work, it will be impossible to judge from it what future produce may be. Of course, the sand or pipelay contains little or nothing. I shall, therefore, consider when the time arrives whether it will be advisable to send a telegram of the result of a run. We are washing about one day in three, and shall continue doing so until our banks are communicated with the head of sluice. I would remind the board that in Mr. Anderson they have a man who has passed 25 years of his life in this kind of work, and whose experience and energy are of the utmost value. They may, therefore, rest perfectly tranquil as to results. My duty is to carry out Mr. Anderson's views fully and vigorously, and I do so with the conviction that his ideas are of very great, if not of vital, importance. The gravel, as far as exposed, is most promising. Aequila works admirably, and supplies us already with 1500 in. of water. Our prospects are such as to lead me to anticipate a brilliant future for Malabar.

GOLD RUN.—J. A. Stone, June 25: The shaft is getting along well; had sunk 21 ft. last Friday, and the gravel is a good deal softer now; they have no trouble in keeping the water out. The mill company adjoining have struck better gravel than they have ever had—they pick up five and six dollar nuggets. The big tunnel is going ahead finely; they have made 80 ft. the last three weeks. The branch tunnel is in over 300 feet; they have had very hard rock the past two weeks, but it is softer now; they will run from 100 to 120 ft. a month. I think they are driving their tunnel very fast. The news of the mill company striking big pay is very cheering, still it does not make me think any more of Gold Run, for there is nothing surer than that the channel runs the whole length of our property, and when it is once fairly opened to the bottom there will be no difficulty to clear up \$30,000 to \$40,000 each run. I hope the directors will accept the Mines Ditch Company's offer, for it is far better than to run an independent tunnel from the creek.

NORTH AMERICA (Gold).—Mr. Morgan, June 20: No washing in the yard has been done since last writing, the water in which, owing to the cold, cloudy weather has not increased in volume as much as was expected, having been all employed on the tailings in ravine. About 200 ft. of the bed of ravine channel nearest the point where the flumes empty into it, has been stripped down, and is now ready to be shovelled up and the gold obtained. The channel bed is found very much filled huge log stumps, and a mass of brush never before having been cleared. We shall commence to gather the gold from the part already stripped next week; in the meanwhile it is hoped the water may increase, so that 500 or 600 ft. more of the channel can be stripped. Underground the work does not go on very smoothly, it has been found necessary to shut up all the breasts excepting one in the new, or low ground. Too much water has at all these points rendered it impossible to proceed with the work. I am not at all hopeful that the breasts lying between No. 2 and No. 3 sub-drifts south can be kept open very long. The bed-rock here is inclining eastwards at a rapid rate. The breasts stopped, in the manner we have had to work them, could not be made to return any profit, as the consumption of timber was very great to keep up the roofs, and the best labour to be had would result in an output of not more than 1½ to 2 loads per day of labour expended. When the water has been drained out from 5 to 6 loads per day for each hand may be safely counted on, which would insure a good profit.

It is unfortunate the turn of affairs have taken, and I am in doubt as to what course to pursue. For the present I have put what force I have, which has been reduced to one shift, into the old ground, intending to give that another trial; if that fails to return profits, and I confess I have my doubts about it, there is then only one thing left to do, and that is to abandon for the present all attempts at drifting, and confine operations to opening ahead on the rising rock, and push ahead the present north and south main drifts, to give a better chance of the drainage of the low rock, and, in the meantime, to reduce the force to just a sufficient number of hands to keep these openings running with double shifts, and to keep the mine in order. This would involve an expense of (say) \$1500 per month for labour. There is on hand sufficient tunnel and gangway timber for opening at least 500 ft. more ground, also a very large amount of breasting timber. There may be lacking a small quantity of one particular class of timber, the efforts made to drift wet ground having consumed already a great number of pieces of this timber. It is quite clear the operations this season will not result in any profit, even if we manage to keep quite clear of debt. All will depend on our success in the tailings. I do not feel authorised to contract any very large liabilities without your instructions. The further openings in bed-rock, while the main drifts would be productive, and the gold in the gravel taken out might, when the same was washed, fully, if not more than, pay the cost of running them. When these drifts come to the high rock I am quite certain the gold from gravel out of them would cover all cost. Referring to the prospects ahead I do not hesitate to say that I consider them good. The "lay" of the rock is certainly favourable, and the results of tests thus far made are excellent. It is very disappointing that the returns have been so light thus far, but the condition of the rock over which we have worked since the latter part of 1872 is quite sufficient to explain it. It must be remembered that the Niagara location has not been touched; in fact, no point reached has been nearer than 500 ft. of the line of that part of the property. It is known to contain a heavy deposit of gravel, and all work yet done by the "Pilot" being on the north, disclosed the fact that the greater part of the channels here are embraced in the North America and Niagara locations. The low bed-rock in North America that baffles our best efforts to work over it this season will, by another season, have become perfectly dry, and can be drifted over with profit. The mine is well equipped, and is in good order generally. While in order generally, I yet feel that I have done all that has been possible to make it a success. Criticisms of the management are now in order. If the board would relieve me of the responsibility I shall be well satisfied, and as I am certain that the thorough study which I have made of the property during the time I have been here must be of some little advantage to the company, I will say that my humble services will at all times, and under all circumstances, be at their service.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

COAL MINES.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Knowles asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he would inform the House in what parts of Europe coal and other mines are owned by the State; whether he would explain what are the functions of the Minister of Mines in Belgium and Prussia, and whether the Inspectors employed in those countries act as check viewers as well as Inspectors on behalf of the State; in what manner those Governments leased their mines, whether at a royalty rate or at a percentage on actual profits, and at what average royalty or percentage; and what were the salaries of Inspectors in Belgium and Prussia. Mr. Cross said he had no information at the Home Office on the subject, nor was there any, but he was acquainted at the Foreign Office. If, however, his hon. friend would move for returns on the subject, he would obtain the information which he required.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A TRADE MARK.—At the Manchester County Petty Sessions, on Saturday, before Sir John Hles Mantell and Mr. Peter Spence, A. Van Stan, cement maker, Bridport street, Leamington, was summoned for infringing the trade mark of Messrs. Samuel and Thomas Kay, chemists, Stockport.—Mr. Cobbett was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. Atkinson for the defendant. It seems that in October, 1863, Mr. Samuel Kay invented a cement which he and his brother called "coaguine," and to give it a notoriety registered a label with the word "coaguine" upon it. On May 25, Mr. Thomas Kay went to the Botanical Gardens, Old Trafford, where he saw the defendant selling cement in a tent, and in the position was a conspicuous position, and between the regular series of numerals as plain as 1, 2, 3. The diagram represented a 15-ounce square, 12 containing the figures "12," and three the figures "13." The defendant squares:—"Some of the figures are indistinct, but most of them are as plain as the type we use. They consist of a slight indentation on the surface, and bear no indication of scratching or pressure. Mr. Lewis exhibited the specimens on Change yesterday. Mr. Lewis is not a geologist, and offers no theory as to the remarkable phenomenon. He says the chunks, the lines, and figures are exactly as they were when dug from a Big Muddy coal mine, 150 ft. below the surface of the earth, and under 100 ft. of solid rock.—*Iron Age* (New York).

SINGULAR LUMP OF COAL.—The *St. Louis Democrat* says:—"W. S. Lewis was down at his Big Muddy coal mines on Saturday, and brought back a curious specimen of coal. There are two pieces about the size of the human head, with a flat surface, on which are perfectly straight lines, and between these regular series of numerals as plain as 1, 2, 3. The diagram represents a 15-ounce square, 12 containing the figures "12," and three the figures "13." The *Democrat* says:—"Some of the figures are indistinct, but most of them are as plain as the type we use. They consist of a slight indentation on the surface, and bear no indication of scratching or pressure. Mr. Lewis exhibited the specimens on Change yesterday. Mr. Lewis is not a geologist, and offers no theory as to the remarkable phenomenon. He says the chunks, the lines, and figures are exactly as they were when dug from a Big Muddy coal mine, 150 ft. below the surface of the earth, and under 100 ft. of solid rock.—*Iron Age* (New York).

QUARRYING AND MINING POWDER.—A series of experiments, the results of which must be of importance to miners and mineowners, were recently made with a new blasting powder of great strength which has been introduced to the public by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. The scene of the experiments was Aldby Quarry, Eriington, the property of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company. No. 1 experiment consisted of a hole being bored in the rock to a depth of 2 ft. 9 in., in which were inserted two cartridges, each containing eight ounces of the explosive. The result was the detachment of a portion of the outer facing of the rock, and a rending of the more solid parts; but the opinion was that if the "stem" had been closer the fracture would have been much greater. No. 2. The same hole was charged with ten ounces of the explosive in a loose form, and the discharge was very effective, although it was apparent that much of the force was lost owing to inadequate stemming. Pieces of stone were hurled to a fearful height in the air; and if the power which produced this had been otherwise controlled the result would have been an immense breaking up of the rock. No. 3. Eighteen ounces of the explosive was inserted in a hole 2 ft. 8 in. in depth, and a piece of hard rock was fractured to a considerable distance, the estimate being that 15 tons had been split up. No. 4. Twenty-two ounces of the loose material was deposited in a bore-hole, 4 ft. in depth, and the result was sufficient to justify the assertion of practical miners that seven or eight pounds of blasting powder would have been required to produce a similar effect. At a distance of about 80 yds., it was seen that the face of the rock moved visibly to a depth of several feet and a breadth of several yards. On the whole, the experiments gave much satisfaction.—*Whitehaven News*.

It is reported that the rare mineral called *Osmiridium*, an alloy of the two metals osmium and iridium, has been discovered in Gippsland, in the Colony of Victoria. We hear also of valuable deposits of cinnabar having been found in Queensland. As quicksilver is largely employed in the amalgamation of gold ores, it would obviously be a great gain to the Australian miner to be independent of foreign supplies of this expensive metal. It should be widely known—that the experiment may be repeated—that steam has been employed with remarkable effect in extinguishing fire in the Hidden and Cope Mine, the workings of which are more than 600 ft. below the surface. Mr. Henry Coryell has recently read a paper on this before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—*Athenaeum*.

BRITISH MINES.

HAZEL AND GRYLLE.—William Oats, Paul Prisk, July 15: The shaftmen have completed their contract to take down horse of ground, north lode, &c., to the east end of Wheal Cock engine-shaft, and are now driving east on the north lode, at 10' per fathom, which is 3 ft. wide, of a very kludly appearance,

THE LOVELL.—This mine still continues to look well. The shaft is increasing in richness as they sink. It is now valued at over 2 tons per fathom, and more than ever likely to hold in depth. The south lode will, there is no doubt,

quired at the meeting on Monday. West Chiverton shares have improved to 12, 3½. West Frances shares have declined to 12, 13, and in common with most iron stock are very little dealt in for the moment. West Tolgus shares stand at 72½ to 75. Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½, steady. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) shares slightly

THE LOVELL.—This mine still continues to look well. The shafts are increasing in richness as they sink. It is now valued at over 2 tons per fathom and more than ever likely to hold in depth. The south lode will, there is no doubt

to 11, but rather quiet; it is rumoured that a heavy call of 3/4. per share will be required at the meeting on Monday. West Chiverton shares have improved to 3 1/4. West Frances shares have declined to 12 1/2, and in common with most in stock are very little dealt in for the moment. West Tolgus shares stand at 72 1/2 to 75. Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4 1/2, steady. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) shares slightly

weaker, at 7½ to 8. Tincoff shares may be had at 31 to 33. West Basset, 10 to 10½, firm. West Seton quiet, at 25 to 27. Wheel Jane, 2½ to 3; Wheel Ury, 2 to 2½.—West Briton.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE.—The advices received by the mail this week are very satisfactory, the tributors having crushed 35 tons of stone, which yielded 50 ozs. 10 dwts. of refined gold. The drivings and stopes have also yielded 65 tons of stone, giving 23 ozs. 15 dwts. of gold. We understand that half the new capital has already been subscribed for, and it will be to the interest of the shareholders to take up the remainder without delay, to enable the works to be carried on on a larger scale, and good profits no doubt made.

CHONTALS.—The accounts from this mine, published in another column, show that the returns have just covered the cost. Heavy floods in the middle part of May caused landslips, and so blocked up the entrance to the Estrella Mine. It is, however, an indication that the wet season is near, and it is expected that the next month's working will show a better result, as the manager reports the damage to be nearly repaired previous to the departure of the mail. At San Benito East they have intersected the lode in the cross-cut, and found it 6 feet wide—payable quartz.

GLANSEVERN.—The manager writes that fine looking ore has been out in the level 12 fathoms below adit, and has sent to the offices in London some splendid stones of ore taken from the lode at that point. This is the commencement of the fine bunch met with in the adit, and what has been expected and worked for, but it was scarcely hoped that such rich ground would be met with so early a date. The shareholders are to be congratulated on the very encouraging indications of the mine becoming very shortly a great success for the company. A great improvement has taken place in the lode in the adit level, and this is also a most important feature for the ground above rising so quickly; a discovery may be looked for any day.

OLD TREBURGETT.—This mine has again sold its usual monthly quantity of 60 tons of silver-lead ore, realising 172½ lls. The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the preference shares on August 4 next.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 17, 1874.

COPPER.				IRON.			
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.		per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected...p. ton	88	0	0-88 0	Dore Welsh, in London	9	15	0-
Tough cake and tile	84	0	0-86 0	Do., to arrive	9	0-	9 15
Sheeting & sheets...	92	0	0-93 0	Nail rods	11	0	11 10
Boils	92	0	0-92 0	Do., in London	11	5	0-11 10
Bottoms	93	0	0-95 0	Do., ditto	11	10	0-14 0
Old	80	0	0-85 0	Hoops, "	12	5	0-13 10
Australian	86	0	0-88 0	Bars, " at works	10	10	0-11 10
Wire	per lb.	0	1 0½-	Hoops, " ditto	11	10	0-14 10
Tubes	0	1	0½-0 1 1	Sheets, single, & plates	13	10	0-15 0
BRASS.				STEEL.			
			per lb.				
Sheet			10d.-11d.	Pig No. 1, in faggots	5	0	5 0
Wire			10½d.-11d.	Refined metal, ditto	7	0	7 0
Tubes			11d.-12d.	Bars, common, ditto	8	15	0-9 0
Yellow metal sheathing			7½d.-8½d.	Do., merchant, f.o.b.	9	0	0-
Sheets			7½d.	in Tyne or Tees...	9	0	0-
SPELTER.				Do., railway, in Wales.			
			per ton.				
Foreign on the spot.	22	10	0-	Do., Swed. in London	17	0	0-
" to arrive	22	7	6-	To arrive	16	0	0-
ZINC.				Pig No. 1, in faggots			
In sheets	28	10	0-29 15	Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	4	0	4 5
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	19	15	0-	Do., Nos 3, 4, f.o.b., do.	-	-	-
TIN.				Railway chairs			
English blocks	£ 97	0	0-98 0	" spikes	5	0	5 5
Do., bars (in bris.)	98	0	0-99 0	Indian Charcoal Figs,	12	10	0-14 0
Do., refined	100	0	0-	In London, p. ton	10	0	0-12 0
Banca	98	0	0-100 0	STEEL.			
Straits	96	0	0-97 0				per ton.
Australian	95	0	0-	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	-	-	-
TIN-PLATES.*				Ditto (hammered)	20	10	0-21 0
			per box.	Ditto, in faggots	21	7	6-
10 Ounce, 1st quality	£ 1	10	0-Nom.	English, spring	23	0	0-25 0
IX Do., 1st quality	2	0	0-	LEAD.			
IX Do., 2d quality	1	15	0				per ton.
IX Do., 3d quality	1	10	0	English Pig, com.	21	0	0-21 5
IX Coke	2	0	0-2 10	Ditto, L.B.	21	5	0-
IX Ditto	1	15	0-1 10	Ditto, W.B.	21	15	0-22 0
Canada plates, p. ton	19	0	0-	Ditto, sheet	22	0	0-
Ditto, at works	18	10	0-	Ditto, red lead	23	0	0-
				Ditto, white	30	0	0-32 0
				Ditto, patent shot	25	0	0-25 10
				Spanish	21	0	0-21 2 6

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X.
Terne plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The week now closing has, like many of its predecessors, been only remarkable for being, if possible, less eventful than those which have preceded it. Such a degree of dullness has been attained that it is hardly possible to conceive a yet lower depth; and the assurance is very generally acknowledged that as matters cannot be worse, each day as it passes tends us over the dull period, and that we are approaching a time when of necessity there must be a return to normal activity. There is little in the general aspect of affairs to cause any doubt to arise as to the favourable turn so universally desired. It is not as if rampant speculation had brought ruin upon rash operations and glutted the markets; nor is it that production has been forced beyond the limits of a healthy consumption, but the want of confidence in the stability of the markets is such that buyers will not come forward to any extent. This, no doubt, has been occasioned partly by the American crisis, and the general distrust of American securities; the panic in Vienna and other continental cities, and the famine in India; but although these causes have exercised considerable adverse influence, yet the main reason is decidedly owing to the maintenance of unprecedented high prices after the proper time. So soon as it was known that trade was suffering from the excessive dearth of prices, especially of iron and coal, some relaxation ought at once to have been made, and buyers would then have felt satisfied that sellers were ready and willing to meet the altered state of circumstances. Instead of which, sellers held out much too long, persistently objecting to submit to the necessary reductions, and as consumers could not pay their exorbitant demands, they very naturally everywhere resolved to limit their requirements in every possible way until reasonable prices were taken. The present state of the market, which may be described as almost actual stagnation, is chiefly the result of this indiscretion. Manufacturers and men alike are to blame for their overreaching spirit of avariciousness, and although their interests are identical, yet they seem to go diametrically opposite to one another, and unless there is a better understanding between them for the future, and that effected quickly, the masters will be involved in great losses, and a period of immense suffering will have to be endured by the miners.

COPPER.—The market has taken a downward turn, and prices are again lower. There is comparatively little doing, and the stock of Chili bars in Liverpool and Swansea having increased 1700 tons during the last fortnight, it has naturally produced a depressing effect, and the future of the market is exceedingly doubtful, and it is very questionable whether present rates can be maintained much longer, as the consumption in Birmingham is very limited just now, and shipments of copper and yellow metal to India are much smaller. The market closes with a downward tendency—Chili bars at 76½, and Wallaroo 88½.

IRON.—Although nothing definite has transpired which alters the position of the iron trade materially, yet it is generally admitted that the tone of the last quarterly meeting, held in the North of England, was a shade more encouraging. There was no question that the enquiry for finished iron was greater than it has been of late, and that so soon as this fact was established the demand for pig-iron sympathised in the improvement. As regards prices, there is no disposition to give any advance upon current rates, but as the tone of the market improved quotations were found very generally to assimilate to the highest current quotation of the day, below which there were few, if any, sellers. No. 1 iron is now obtainable at 88s. to 70s.; No. 3, 62s. 6d.; No. 4, 55s. During the last few days some orders for railway iron have been placed, and negotiations are in progress for considerable quantities, but in view of the very sharp competition that exists, not only amongst makers in the North of England but elsewhere, it is very doubtful how far these enquiries may culminate in orders; still it is to be hoped that should they not be placed in the North of England they may be executed somewhere in the United Kingdom, and not, as has been the case of late, in Belgium. The iron trade in the North of England has during the late dull period received its main stay from the engineering and shipbuilding yards, in both which departments increased vitality is perceptible. Fresh orders are being booked, amongst which may be noted one for a 14-gun frigate, and another for a bridge nearly two miles in length. Rails are quoted 8½, 8s. to 8½, 10s.; plate iron, 9½, 10s. to 10½; merchant bars, 9½, 10s.; angle iron, 9½, 10s.; puddled bars, 8½, 17s. 6d.

Mention has been made of the returns of the professional accountant who is to fix the rate of wages in the North and the Staffordshire districts. These returns have not yet been made up, but their publication is expected shortly. It is not supposed that the reduction in the rate for the coming quarter will be very considerable. Supplies of raw material are coming in from the ironstone mines of the Cleveland district, and it is found that these are at present sufficient for the demand. The position of the Birmingham market has also improved somewhat. For a long time past, owing to the unsettled condition of the iron and coal trades generally, very little business was concluded in the class of goods dealt in at Birmingham, but inasmuch as few orders on this account have been given out, but rather allowed to accumulate than be placed at disadvantage, it is believed that a considerable breadth of contracts is likely to be passed so soon as matters are definitely settled, and the price of finished iron is believed to be determined. At the moment there is very little being done, attention being given to stock-taking for the half-year. Shippers to the colonies are fairly busy, and the amount doing with Australia is satisfactory. Published returns show that during the six months just expired the exports of hardware are in excess to the extent of 5 per cent., as compared with the first six months of the year 1873. The demand for India shows a remarkable increase over that of last year, inasmuch as the exports of last month are more than 100 per cent. above those of the corresponding month of the previous year. Business with America has been quiet, but enquiries from the United States are coming forward. There is not much doing with Canada, but the business with Spain is on the increase; with this exception, most other continental centres show a falling off, but taking the business of the half-year all round there is an increase to the extent of 3½ per cent. over the first half of last year. A general improvement during the coming half-year is looked for. Scotch pigs are quiet, and shipments continue to decrease.

LEAD.—There is no alteration to speak of. The demand is not so

particularly active, but prices are tolerably well upheld, and there is a total absence of speculation.

SPELTER.—The market for this metal is very quiet, especially for export. This is also the case in regard to hard, in which prices are somewhat lower.

TIN.—A rather serious fall has taken place in foreign, and this, of course, has affected the position of English; in fact, there is a drop in value all round, and up to the present time it does not appear to have produced the desired effect of stimulating the consumption. There is no disposition apparently on the part of anybody to buy, and until the holidays are over there will probably be very little doing.

Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, July 15).—COPPER.—The market has been unsettled by the action of American holders of copper, who have been offering, and it is understood succeeded in placing, from 2000 to 2500 tons Lake Superior for shipment to Europe; 700 tons, we believe, are to come to this country, and the remainder to the Continent. The price is stated to be 87½ to 88½, per ton delivered, usual terms. Although it is understood that this movement is connected with a speculation which has been going on in America rather than from a necessity to relieve themselves from an over supply, still the occurrence naturally causes great uncertainty and sensitiveness, and we have to quote a weak market at a decline of 30s. per ton on Chili bars. Quotations are 77½ to 80½ for the latter; 15s. 3d. to 15s. 9d. for ores and regulus; 16s. 6d. nominally for Corocoro Barilla. Business transacted during the fortnight comprises about 600 tons bars at 77½ to 81½, per ton and, 100 tons regulus at 15s. 9d. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast S.A. produce—Singapore, from Valparaiso, with 13 tons of bars; Sorata, from Valparaiso, with 189 tons of regulus, 800 tons of bars, and 100 tons of ingots; Serena, from Valparaiso, with 25 tons of bars. At Swansea—Carmelita, from Tocopilla, with 340 tons of ore and 325 tons of regulus; Glamorgan, from Chancayal, with 840 tons of regulus; W. H. Harkess, from Pena Blanca, with 660 tons of regulus; Uncas, from Carrizal, with 630 tons of regulus; Pembroke Castle, from Carrizal, with 600 tons of regulus; Mira Flores, from Carrizal, with 740 tons of regulus; Emily Waters, from Duendes, with 260 tons of ores and 440 tons of regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

	Copper.	Regulus.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1550	1375	13,113	—
Swansea	3493	7181	1,265	—
Total	5043	8559	14,378	—

Representing about 19,200 tons of fine copper, against 23,500 tons on July 15, 1873, 15,400 tons on July 15, 1872, and 20,800 tons on July 15, 1871.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—All the month COPPER has had a downward tendency, buyers having no confidence in the late advance. The position of the article continues, however, to improve, the exports for the past six months being larger than during the corresponding period of the last five years. The charters for the month of June are cable as 2900 tons, making for the six months 24,000 tons, against 21,400 tons in 1873. The Indian demand has revived again, and on the Calcutta side a good autumn trade is anticipated. Yellow metal has been reduced in the fortnight 7½d. per lb., by two successive reductions of ½d. each; a fair trade was doing previously to these reductions, and it is questionable whether an increased demand will arise in consequence thereof.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—COPPER has been affected in price by a rather peculiar circumstance, and values of foreign show a decline since Friday last, although the general market, as a rule, attract buyers, there is still a great disinclination to operate, and we close the week with a decidedly dull and dragging market. Sales of all kind, since the 10th inst., have been of a most insignificant character, but in spite of this the deliveries have been well up to the average, amounting to about 2200 tons for the fortnight from the English and French stocks, although this is usually a slack month, many works being closed for the annual stock-taking. The cause of this retrograde movement is the action of American speculators, who control the supply of Lake Superior ingot, and who, being favoured by a heavy import duty on foreign manufacture, which protects them against all competition from abroad, have fixed upon a certain minimum rate for the sale of home produce. In order to ensure realisation at their own figure, they determined to ship a quantity to Europe, and are supposed to have sold altogether about 25,000 tons, buyers giving a guarantee will be consumed on this side. This operation entails an apparent loss of 50,000l. to 60,000l., which will, however, be amply recouped on the balance left in America; but, although such business would be impossible under ordinary conditions of trade, nevertheless the fact remains that an unexpected source of supply has arisen, and notwithstanding the quantity sent is moderate it appears to be thoroughly alarmed the general market, causing a fear that the present is but a prelude to further operations of a similar nature. For our own part, however, we think it will not be speedily repeated, and that no more metal may be expected from that source for many months to come. At the close of 'Change yesterday reports came from Liverpool of sales of about 600 tons Chili bars on private terms, and it would, therefore, seem that buyers are once more summing up courage to operate.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger and Bond.—COPPER: The chief feature of the past week has been the introduction into the market of about 2500 tons Lake Superior copper, which it is understood has been placed chiefly for the Continent at about 87½ delivered. The market here has been much depressed in consequence, Chili bars have declined from 78½, 10s. to 76½, 10s., with a very limited business, and at the close there is more inclination to meet the market at the decline. Australian sorts much neglected, the demand for English is slack; India sheet have sold at 89½, to 90½, other sorts 91½, to 92½. Quotations for unmanufactured rather nominal, in view of the import of Lake Superior affecting fine descriptions.

Messrs. Vixley and Abell.—GOLD: There is no demand for bar gold for export, but 157,000l. in French gold coin has been withdrawn from the Bank for Paris, while 36,000 in bars and 122,000 sovereigns, chiefly from the Brazils, have been sent in. The arrivals have been small, about 70,000l. for the United States and New Zealand having come to hand, and 21,000l. per Nile, for the West Indies. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Hydaspes takes this day 1740l. for Galfe, The Biele and the Neva, from the Brazils, brought respectively 55,600l. and 57,500l., the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Tadjore, due at Southampton about July 20, will bring 507,000l. from Australia; of this amount 251,000l. consists of sovereigns.—SILVER: In the early part of the week our market was exceedingly quiet, and the 79,000l. per Sorta, from the Pacific was sold at 58½, 1 per oz. standard on July 14. This day there has, however, been a revival in the continental demand, and fine bars have realised 58½d. per oz. standard. About 80,000l. has arrived from the United States, and 23,000l. in bars and coin, per Nile, from the West Indies.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has again been flat, and the dealers chiefly occupied in the settlement of the fortnightly account. Tin mines were a little firmer early in the week notwithstanding a drop in tin, but the business actually transacted has been of very limited amount, and quotations are chiefly nominal.

The mines dealt in have been Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, East Lovell, Roman Gravels, East Van, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Wheel Grenville, South Condurrow, Parys Mountain, Prince of Wales, Penrthral, Dolcoath, Marke Valley, and a few others. Dolcoath, owing to the fall in tin, have been weaker at 46 to 48; Carn Brea, 62½ to 65; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 12; Tincoff, 32 to 33; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 7 to 7½; West Basset, 10 to 11; Roman Gravels are better at 14½ to 15. Tankerville, 7½ to 8½; the 152, west of Watson's shaft, is worth 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. There are 14 bargains working, yielding in the aggregate 34 tons of lead ore per fathom. Van, 22½ to 27½; Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; West Tankerville, 1 to 1½; West Chiverton, 2½ to 3½.

South Caradon, 90 to 95; at the quarterly meeting, held in Cornwall, a dividend of 2½ per share (102½) was declared, and a balance of 3105l. carried forward. The copper ores sold realised 9881l. The agents report that the mine has improved during the quarter, and sinking the two shafts has been resumed. Bog, 17s. to 19s.; East Lovell, 12 to 12½; East Van, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12; Ladywell, 2½ to 3; Parys Mountain, 8s. to 10s.; Pennerley, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Penrthral, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; East Pool, 9 to 10; At the meeting on Monday the accounts showed a profit of 410l. on two months' working, and a balance of 318l. to be passed to the credit of the heavy debt on the mine. The report states that the 180, east of engine-shaft, is worth 20l. per fathom; 180 west, 8l. Providence Mines, 4½ to 5; South Carn Brea, 3½ to 3½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 4; South Frances, 10 to 12; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Maria and Fortescue, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Old Bottle Hill, 2 to 2½; Marke Valley, 11s. to 13s.

Wheel Favour, 3½ to 4½; the agents, in their report to the meeting, state that the mine is looking better than it ever has before, and the returns will increase, but more stamping power is required. Prince of Wales, 8s. to 10s.; at the meeting it was decided to expend 100l. in testing the new process for reducing poor ores. All the copper ores sold have silver in them, which the shareholders lose, but which under the new process, it is said, they would gain. The refuse heaps, or skippings, in the mine, of which there is said to be a large quantity, have been assayed and found to produce 3½ ozs. of silver to the ton, which will pay well if the new process answers. The Plynlimmon revenue account for 12 months ending May 28 shows a loss of 1392l. 2s. 10d. The lead ores, 243 tons, realised 3356l. 6s. 1d.; and other receipts making up 3448l. 0s. 1d. The costs, including London offices, &c., 4540l. 2s. 11d. The capital account makes a balance of 3410l. 17s. 6d. Assets over liabilities, 681l. 16s. 9d. At the East Caradon meeting, at Salisbury, the accounts showed 135l. in favour of the mine. Wheel Crebor, 1½ to 2; Wheel Ury, 2 to 2½; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 5s. to 10s.; South Crofty, 13 to 14; West Tolgus, 72½ to 75.

Old Treburget, 2½ to 3; the sale of ore this month realised 1721l. 11s. The best parcel (33 tons) brought 32l. 7s. 6d. per ton; second (18 tons), 26l. 10s. 6d.; and 9 tons, 19l. 10s. Wheel Grenville, 4½ to 5; at the

meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets, charging costs to May 31, of 4327l. 14s. 5d., and a call of 10s. per share was made. The tin sales realised 2192l. The rise in the tin, on South Condurrow lode, is up 12 fms., and the lode worth 40l. per fathom. In 3 fathoms more it will be communicated with the 130. The prospects of the mine are described as very favourable, and several points of great interest will come off shortly in the South Condurrow lode, where the ground requires to be laid out before any great returns can be made from stoping. A special report made for a shareholder prior to the meeting states that it is only a question of time for Wheel Grenville to become one of the greatest tin mines in the county. At Gunnislake (Clitters) the accounts showed a balance in hand of 904l.; and, as the sales of copper before the next meeting will leave a good profit, it is hoped a dividend may then be declared. Wheel Unity Wood, 12s. to 15s.; the tin sold since last meeting, we are informed, has been 11 tons, and between 20 and 30 tons will be sold for the quarter, which will meet cost. West Seton, 25 to 27; Wheel Jane, 2½ to 3; Cargoll, 2 to 2½.

Among Foreign Mines Chontales are quoted 2½ to 3; the advices this month refer to a landslip at Estrella, caused by the many floods, which had checked the mine for a fortnight, and to that extent had lessened the returns. The quantity of quartz crushed had been 1619 tons, which produced 224 ozs. of gold, valued at 6300l., at a cost of 6500l., including 30l. expended in removing the landslip, &c. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3½; Eberhardt and Aurora, 2½ to 3; Emma, 2½ to 2½; Flagstaff, 3½ to 3½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; New Quebrada, 3½ to 3½; St. John del Rey, 242½ to 247½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has not shown any great degree of activity, but at the same time there has been a fair amount of business in the principal mines, both home and foreign. The half-monthly settlement was concluded on Thursday.

Hydraulic Mine shares have slightly declined in some instances, although, as far as can be ascertained, without adequate cause. Sweetland Creek and Birdseye Creek are lower, but find active buyers at quotations. Cedar Creek shares are also weaker. Blue Tent remain without alteration.

The Metal Market has presented a more hopeful appearance, resulting from the settlement of the chief of the labour questions. Copper has been much depressed by the introduction into our market of 2500 tons of Lake Superior copper. Chili bars have declined, and the demand for English limited. Tin a shade lower, but tin-plates in fair demand. Lead quiet, but steady; spelter dull.

St. John del Rey, 242 to 247½; the last advices from the St. John del Rey Company's mines show a steady, if not very rapid, progress in opening out the mine and increasing the stoping ground. We take the following figures from the official return of the ore stamped monthly since the commencement of the year. In January they were 1761 tons stamped; in February there were 1796 tons stamped; in March there were 2483 tons stamped; in April they were 2509 tons stamped; in May there were 2875 tons stamped. The sinking in the sump, the means by which stopes are formed, is stated to be going on favourably, and a communication had been opened between the two excavations—that made from the A shaft, and the more recent one from the B shaft. This communication will when complete greatly facilitate the haulage and improve the ventilation at the same time. The lode at the western end now opened seems to promise great width; on June 1 the opening across the lode here from south to north measured 37 feet, and up to the 17th of that month, though the driving had been continued steadily, the north wall of the lode has not been reached, and we learn that the width of the lode opened at that date could not be less than from 43 to 45 feet. Judging from its width in the old working, it will, probably, be found to be considerably wider as progress is made westward. The remittance just received has realised the respectable sum of 17,178l., the previous remittance only having realised 14,837l.

Richmond Consolidated, 5½ to 6; cablegram received—"Weekly run 40,000, two furnaces, one re-lining." The average of 320,000 a furnace is the highest reached this year. Outside ores have been scarce as yet, and they are necessary as a flux to mix with the Richmond ores; the present return indicates that some more highly leached ores have been obtained. The rough and ready methods of mining and smelting generally adopted in the first instance in new districts is seldom displaced by more scientific treatment without exciting local prejudices and predictions of loss. To shovelling the furnace everything containing ore, without a thought of the action one kind of material exercises on another, has been the cause heretofore of great loss in waste of gold and silver; poor ferruginous ores come out richer in the precious metals than they entered the furnace, the robbery remaining in the slag. In addition to the direct loss in gold and silver there is the waste of heat and cost of carriage of the mischievous material. By a proper selection, this evil has been remedied of late at the Richmond and other mines, and the results fully justify the step adopted, as a less number of tons of ore give richer bullion at less cost. In the first 18 months of working, in consequence of this failure of selection, it is estimated that the slag round the Richmond furnaces contained gold and silver ores to the amount of 250,000l. It is to be hoped that no considerable addition will be made in future to that monument of the absence of metallurgical and chemical knowledge. Our paper contains the announcement of a dividend of 5s. per share, payable on and after August 14. This makes a total of 17.12s. 6d. from the previous August. The directors, in their circular to the shareholders, congratulate them on the opening of the railway to the extent of 20 miles on the way to Eureka, and allude to the great reduction in existing costs of all kinds to be expected as a consequence of the progress of this line. The mine is stated to be "in a most satisfactory condition." The machinery for the refining works is on its way, and will soon be erected. In conclusion, "The directors beg to caution the shareholders against the unfounded and unwarrantable statements circulated from time to time, and trust that those who at any time entertain doubts will apply to the office of the company for authentic information." The Eureka Cupel of June 22 gives the news that Mr. Pritchard, the owner of the wagon train, had purchased the interest of the old contractors for the new line to Eureka, and that he intended to proceed with the work with the utmost dispatch. Judging of the work in the future by what has already been accomplished, it is safe to calculate upon 50 miles being completed before the winter sets in. This would only leave an interval of 30 miles, and it is to be hoped that the different mine owners in the locality will come to the aid of the contractor to enable him to complete the work this year. It can only be a question of money, as the whole remaining distance is entirely free from engineering difficulties. The Standard of Monday quotes from the New York Times an article on "The precious metals," giving a summary of the proceeds of the mines in the Pacific Slope during the past quarter of a century, amounting to \$1,583,644,934. California originally took the lead, but the State of Nevada is now rapidly pulling ahead, and is likely to keep the first place if the Comstock, the Raymond and Ely, the Richmond, and other great mines within its boundaries, continue to yield as they are at present doing. It appears that the bulk of this bullion produce finds its way to England. We are informed that in consequence of the adverse rumours afloat the directors cabled on Thursday to Mr. Probert to ascertain if there was any ground for them, and received from him in reply the following: "Last 80 feet of lode low grade, but improving daily. Good ore in reserves. No cause for apprehension." When it is borne in mind that the mass of ore in the Richmond lode is over 180 ft. wide at the bottom, it may be imagined that the bulk of this is not high-grade ore; in fact, the great ledge or vein is composed of masses of ferruginous ore, carrying about 325 in gold and silver, and intervening veins of rich carbonates with streaks of gold ore assaying from 1 oz. to 10 ozs. Some parts of the drifts and winzes have generally encountered the poorer and larger masses of ore reaching the richer portions; this has always been the case from the beginning, and must always be expected. It appears from Mr. Probert's cable that they are just getting through some such mass, and the quality is consequently daily improving. Last year a letter was received from Mr. McGee stating that they

were working in poor ore, and a cablegram arrived shortly after with the words "In splendid ore."

Emma shares have remained without change, and are nominally quoted 2 to 2½; to the official circular, which we published last week, Mr. Macdougall has replied, and again protests against the legality of the ballot, and will seek to throw upon the directors personally the costs of the proceedings he has commenced to declare the election null and void. The hasty change of policy now announced of expending the funds of the company in prosecuting people in America is a matter Mr. Macdougall submits to the very serious consideration of the shareholders, and urges the necessity for the special general meeting which he asks the shareholders to convene. Flagstaff shares have continued to decline since the meeting on Monday (reported elsewhere), and close 3½ to 3¾. It will probably be recollected that at the special meeting, held three weeks since, a proposition, initiated by the board, was made that the board be authorised to take such steps as counsel may advise, still having authority to enter into any compromise deemed best for the true interests of the company; this proposition was negatived by an amendment requesting the retired chairman to resume his position. At the meeting on Monday it was found that the late chairman had positively declined to accede to the request. The board, upon legal grounds, refused to entertain any new proposition, and retired. A small section of the shareholders subsequently held an informal meeting, at which three shareholders were nominated to confer with the vendor, and report the result to an adjourned meeting which the directors are to be solicited to convene. It need hardly be mentioned that this action is in direct hostility to the newly-constituted board. Tecoma, ¾ to 1; in accordance with the resolutions passed by shareholders subscriptions have been invited for 20,000 shares of 17. each, bearing a preferential interest of 20 per cent., and at the same time (at the option of the shareholders) for a rateable subscription of 5s. per share, for the purpose of instituting such proceedings against the late directors and others as counsel might advise. A sufficient number of preference shares not having been applied for to justify an allotment, an offer was made to the subscribers to transfer the amounts to the Defence Fund, which, with a few exceptions, was accepted. Negotiations were simultaneously carried on with the vendor so as to adjust his claims, recover possession of the mines, and obtain a restitution of at least a portion of the purchase-money. In order to meet the views of the vendor, and to test his sincerity, one of the directors resigned, in order to obtain an amicable and satisfactory settlement; but after having exhausted every means in their power to come to a friendly arrangement, they have failed to secure such moderate and reasonable terms as they could conscientiously advise the shareholders to accept. The only approach to an arrangement has been that if the company raises 60000. for working capital, and gives the vendor a voice in the management, he will consider about giving up possession of the mines, free of all claims. Under these circumstances further temporising was considered useless, and accordingly a bill was filed against the late directors and others—including the vendor—on July 4. A firm and vigorous policy is regarded as alone likely to rescue the company from its present position. Regarding the mines, it appears that ore is being raised at the rate of 20 tons daily, that the furnaces are running bullion, and that there is a fair prospect of the property turning out valuable and remunerative. Last Chance, 1½ to 1¾. Utah, 1½ to 1¾. Mr. Longmaid reports that he is producing about 90 tons of dressed ore per week at present, leaving a considerable profit. In another column will be found a letter from him, and we also publish a telegram received from Mr. J. C. Bateman stating—"Mine looking well; mill working splendid; profit \$200 daily;" thus confirming Mr. Longmaid's information as to making a considerable profit. New Pacific, ¾ to 1; the agent is energetically pushing on the underground operations, and a letter with full details will be found in another column.

Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; the operations here are being continued in the usual way. There is not any news to hand to cause the fall in the price of shares. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; the annual meeting was held on Thursday; a full report will be found in another column. The chairman stated that, in his opinion, the company has hardly begun to reap the advantage of the Neece and West Tunnel. He anticipated a very prosperous future for the company. The falling off in the result of the last clean-up was satisfactorily accounted for in letters since received, which were read to the meeting, and are given in another column. Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; Col. Ludlum writes that he is steadily washing; he expects to get two runs on the Yankee claim this season. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; the superintendent's letter will be found in another column. The work on the ditch was being pushed forward with all speed. The current run on Enterprise claim was expected to be good. The visit of the chairman to the mines is regarded with satisfaction. Gold Run, ¾ to 1; the latest advices appear in another column, and are of a satisfactory character.

Advices have been received by the intermediate West India mail from several of the Colombian mining companies, and there has been a good deal of business in the shares. Tolima, 3 to 4; an extraordinary result has been obtained from the first trial of the newly-discovered alluvial gold deposit; \$990 worth of gold dust was obtained at a cost of \$213.6, and it is stated that with 200 in. of water eight times the amount of work was produced; this result might be done every 24 hours. Malabar, ¾ to 1; further interesting advices from this mine will be found in another column, by which it will be seen that the mine is opening out with every prospect of success. The gravel as far as exposed is most promising.

Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3¾; these shares have been depressed without any real cause. As an instance of the frequent inconsistency in the prices of shares, these were the same price this time last year with the debentures unpaid, besides several other debts. All this has been cleared off and a dividend paid, and ore to the value of 12000. has arrived in Liverpool, being the first instalment towards the next dividend. The whole of the summer's produce, besides 2000 tons now in course of concentration is available for forthcoming dividends. Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½; the June working has resulted in a return from the Sierra Buttes Mine of \$45,260 against a cost of \$21,704, and from Plumas Eureka \$14,064 against a cost of \$11,438.

Cape Copper shares have declined to 26, 27; the yield from Ookiep for May was 765 tons, of 32 per cent., and Spectakel 57 tons of 32 per cent., including about 120 tons from the Ookiep, and 15 tons from the Spectakel surface reserves. On June 23, 314 tons were sold by public ticketing, at an average of 15s. 7½d. per unit, realising approximately 16,3000.; and 705 tons of ore and regulus have been put forward for sale by public ticketing on July 21. Scottish Australian, 1½ to 1¾; the sales of coal for April were 10,516 tons. Port Phillip, ¾ to 1; for the four weeks ending April 22 the total gold obtained was 852 ozs., the average yield having been 3 dwts. 22 grs.; the profit on the month was 62½. Don Pedro, ¾ to 1; the produce for May was 4600 oits., of the value of 1958½, against a cost of 2748½, showing a loss of 784½; for the corresponding month of last year the produce was 3802 oits. Rossa Grande, 2½ to 2¾; the produce for May was 1053 oits., valued at 421½, against a cost of 725½.

Van, 25 to 30; there is no alteration at the mine. The usual quantity of ore will be sampled on Monday. Van Consols, 3 9-16 to 3 11-16; the south wall of the great Van lode has been reached in the cross-cut (25 under adit) from main shaft. The lead-bearing portion being towards the north wall, there is every reason to believe that when reached it will be found to be similarly productive as in the winze further east. The 25 will be driven with all speed to open out ground as rapidly as possible, as all the level is expected to be in ore. The meeting will be held shortly, and the position of the mine should be a source of congratulation to the shareholders. Great West Van, ¾ to 1; every advantage should be taken by the management to make up for the serious delay caused by the drought of the past few months, there being now a plentiful supply of water. The large accumulation of ore can now be dressed. The various points of the mine are looking well. We understand the meeting will be held early next month. Bog, ¾ to 1; the agent reports a good improvement this week in the 163 west on Whitestone lode, where the end is worth 20½ per fathom, with every appearance of leading to a rich bunch of ore. A very fine specimen has

been received at the offices of the company. Pennerley, 1 to 1½; Potter's Pit portion of this mine is looking very well, as will be seen from the report in another column. Other parts of the mine without alteration.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, ¾ to 1; Carn Brea, 82½ to 87½; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 12; Devon Great Consols, 1¼ to 1½; Dolcoath, 46 to 48; East Caradon, ¼ to ½; East Lovell, 12 to 12½; East Van, ¾ to 1; Great Wheal Vor, ¼ to ½; Hingston Down, 1 to 1½; Marke Valley, 9s. to 11s.; Pennerley, 1 to 1½; Perkin Beach, ¼ to ½; Parys Mountain, 8s. to 11s.; Penrithall, ½ to ¾; Roman Gravel, 14 to 14½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 4; Tincroft, 52 to 55; Tankerville, 8 to 8½; Van, 25 to 30; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; West Basset, 9½ to 10; West Chiverton, 3 to 3½; West Tankerville, 1 to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; Cape Copper, 26 to 27; Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3¾; Chontales, 1½ to 1¾; Don Pedro, ¾ to 1; Eberhardt and Aurora, 2 to 2½; Emma, 2 to 2½; Flagstaff, 3½ to 3¾; Frontino and Bolivia, 4s. to 6s.; Independence, 2½ to 3; Last Chance, 1½ to 1¾; Malpas, ¾ to ¾½; Malabar, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; New Pacific, ¾ to 1; New Quarrada, 3½ to 3¾; Port Phillip, ¾ to 1; Rio Tinto, ¾ to 1; Rossa Grande, 2½ to 2¾; Richmond Consolidated, 5½ to 5¾; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½, ex div.; St. John del Rey, 24½ to 24¾; Utah, 1½ to 1¾; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾.

COLLIERIES AND IRON COMPANIES.—A noteworthy feature of the week has been the large and varied transactions in the shares of Cleve Hill Colliery, several hundreds having changed hands, at prices varying from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. There is considerable enquiry for the shares in Bilson and Crump Meadow Colliery, stimulated in a great measure, probably, by the excellent dividend declared at the statutory meeting, but there are few or none offering, though buyers offer a high premium; closing price, 4½ to 4¾. The directors of the Carlisle and Swansea Steam Smokeloss Coal, in anticipation of the annual meeting, called for the 20th inst., have issued their report. Although the company for some time past has only been receiving 15s. per ton for coal that three months ago readily fetched 23s., the directors are able to announce that the operations of the year represent a clear profit of 40,934. 4s. 6d., which they propose to deal with as follows, after paying the interest on the debentures—a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend of 3s. 6d., 10s. for the year on the 4s. shares; this will absorb 10,337½. On the vendors' fully paid shares (10½) 25s. per share will be paid, representing a sum of 16,857. 10s. There then remains a surplus of \$9017. 10s. 2d., and of this it is proposed to set aside 4000s. as a reserve fund, and carry forward the balance to the next account. The total expenditure on capital account during the year has amounted to over 51,0000., of which nearly 45,0000. has gone to the erection of the necessary building and machinery. The agent, in his report, announces that of the 100 new cottages erected at the Resolven Collieries 68 are occupied, and the remainder will be ready in about four weeks. We observe that the total output has been 141,072 tons of coal. Shares close 4 to 4½. Merry and Cuninghame, 65s. to 70s.; Welsh Freehold, 3½ to 3¾; Whitehaven Iron, 1½ to 2½; Altamir Colliery, 4½ to 5½; Silstone Fall, 3½ to 3¾; Newport Abercrom, 3 to 3½. The letters of allotment of the 1000 debentures of three amalgamated collieries—Dyffryn, Dyffryn, and Neath and Brecknock—were issued on Wednesday evening. It is believed, looking to the powerful board of directors, that the public have given strong support to the scheme. Chapel House, 4½ to 4¾; Thorpe's Gawler Hall Colliery, 15½ to 16½; United Bituminous, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; West Mostyn, 2 to 2½. The ninth ordinary meeting of the Great Western Colliery will be held on the 27th inst., at Cannon-street Hotel. At the conclusion of the ordinary business the meeting will be made special to make certain alterations in the Articles. We shall give a *resumé* of the directors' report next week.

The ROYAL AQUARIUM AND SUMMER AND WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY has been incorporated, with a capital of 200,0000., in shares of 50s. each, to purchase a freehold site between the new Government Offices and Victoria-street, facing the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, and erect thereon a conservatory, promenade, concert hall, &c. The Council of Fellows includes noblemen, theatricals, lawyers, vocalists, musicians, and others, and the prospectus states that their names are a guarantee that the undertaking will be carried out on sound principles, and that the building will become one of the most fashionable resorts in the metropolis. The institution promises to combine the attractions of the Alhambra, Royal Polytechnic, and Cremorne Gardens. The centre and main part of the building will be occupied by a conservatory of glass, forming a large conservatory and promenade surrounded by galleries. In this a concert will be held every afternoon and evening. The band will rank second to none in the world. Special concerts (vocal and instrumental) will be held every Saturday, at which the most eminent and favourite artists will appear. Performances of an attractive and varied character will also take place on stated days. At Christmas an entertainment will be provided specially acceptable to children and families. The aquarium will be a special feature and novelty, being the first of its kind established in London, and no pains will be spared to render it at once the most complete and instructive aquarium in the world. The experience already gained in the construction and management of the Brighton, Crystal Palace, and Manchester aquaria will be fully utilised, and prove highly advantageous in the completion of the present enterprise. It may be specially noted that the marine Aquarium has of late years proved one of the most attractive places of resort for all classes of society. It is stated in the prospectus that similar institutions in the larger continental capitals have invariably proved a monetary success, whilst the Brighton and Crystal Palace Aquaria—both of which return good paying dividends—may be specially pointed to as very successful instances of a like enterprise in this country. The 100 shares of the Brighton Aquarium now stand at a premium of 30 per cent. It is confidently anticipated that this enterprise, favoured as it is by its central and unrivalled position in the metropolis, will prove the medium of a safe and profitable investment, and that the shares of the society will command a higher value than those of similar successful institutions. In addition, the society will always possess a substantial security in the freehold land, a property that will materially increase in value every year. In connection with the main building there will be a large hall, and a delivery of popular lectures on matters pertaining to science and art, and other subjects of public interest. The hall will be so arranged that artistic, literary, and private societies can engage it for the purposes of meetings, conversations, &c. A reading and writing room, as well as a library, will also be opened for the use of visitors. Subscribers for ten shares are to be entitled to nominate one life admission, and subscribers for twenty shares three life admissions. The prospectus will shortly be published.

The HALL-O-LEE AND STANFIELD COLLIERIES COMPANY are inviting subscription at par for 1400 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of 500. each, redeemable by annual drawings at 55½ per debenture, the whole of the company's property being vested in trustees to secure the payment of principal and interest. The engineers estimate that the present pits, engines, and machinery now in complete working order at the Stanfield Colliery, and in course of completion at the Hall-o-Lee Colliery, are equal to an output of 7000 tons weekly, and by the sale of only 5000 tons coal per week, the whole of which would be readily taken in the district at an average price of 10s. (the present price per ton realising 15s. 6d.), after deducting the cost of raising to bank, royalty, and all expenses and delivering into railway trucks, boats on canal, or otherwise, a weekly profit of 10000. would be realised. The collieries are situated close to Burslem, in North Staffordshire, and in the midst of the iron and pottery district, within a few miles of Crewe, Stoke, and Macclesfield, and in direct railway communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the manufacturing districts. They comprise an area of 239 acres—the Stanfield Colliery, 60 acres; the Hall-o-Lee Colliery, 179 acres. At Stanfield the present output is less than formerly, and averages 850 tons per week, yielding a net profit of about 75000. per annum. This decreased output is owing to extensive mining operations being carried on underground, which for the first time has resulted in the raising of coal. But in three months, when these new workings are completed, the output can easily be increased to 2000 tons and upwards, yielding a profit which alone would be sufficient to provide for the amount necessary to pay the interest on the debentures and for the sinking fund annually. There are also on other portions of the property seams being opened up of coal, ironstone, and oil shale. The ironstone is of a superior quality, averaging 40 per cent. of iron. It is calcined on the mine, and readily sells at 18s. to 20s. a ton. At the Hall-o-Lee Colliery the four upper seams are being thoroughly opened, from which an output of 5000 tons upwards a week may reasonably be anticipated before the end of a year from this date. The property, owing to its unusual number and thickness of the seams, their close proximity to each other, the high quality of the coal, and the facilities offered for cheap and rapid working, should become one of the largest and most profitable collieries in North Staffordshire. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The CARDIFF AND SWANSEA STEAM COAL COMPANY's report, so far from being a disappointing one, as was stated in last week's Journal upon what was believed to be reliable authority, is decidedly encouraging, although the promises of those who are now in opposition have not been fully realised. The coal sales for the year amounted to 141,072 tons, which realised 124,994. 19s. 8d., and the profit on the sales of coal, ironstone, stone, &c., was 40,934. 4s. 6d. Upon capital account there had been expended for new works, plant, machinery, &c. (including 65300. 10s. for cottages), 51,451. 11s. 7d., all of which may be regarded as productive expenditure. No fear need be entertained that there be difficulty in providing for the debentures, without endangering dividends as they become due. The reports will be found in another column, and the statements of accounts are very full and explicit.

* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Coal Mining in Italy (P. Le Neve Foster, jun.); Sulphur in Sicily (W. Shelford); Nova Scotia Mines; Mining in Nevada—the Great Comstock Range; Iron Mines of Cornwall; Cornish Mining; Dividend and Progressive Mines (R. Treddinick); West Great Work Mine—the Cost Book System (H. G. Sharp); West Wheal Lucy—Dynamite as an Industrial Agent—Museum of Inventions—The Silver Light—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the Flagstaff, Birdseye Creek, Tyllywad, South Ward, South Caradon, South Carn Brea, Gunnislake (Clitters), Wheal Uny, Bradda, Belstone, and Aberdunant Mining Companies.

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LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 9	Macyrwerddu	54	£13 12 6	Walker, Parker, and Co.
	Coetia Llys	96	13 15 6	ditto
10	Whitewell	13½	11 0	Adam Eytton
18	Bwlch Consols	16	14 10 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.
	Bwadrain	32	12 1 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
14	Foxdale	100	20 7 6	Traffry's Estate
	Great Lacey	109	21 7 6	Kuncorn Company
17	Rookhope Valley	20	12 2 6	London Lead Co.
	Old Trebargett	35	32 7 6	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
	ditto	18	26 10 6	ditto
	ditto	9	19 10 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 10	So. Condurrow	20 5 2 2½	£25 0 0	£1176 12 6—Bolitho.
15	W. Coates	1 7 2 14	24 5 0	77 13 11—Dunbar.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Will "Allendale," &c., please send name and address, under cover, to the Mining Journal Office, and "M. W." will communicate direct.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

Received,—"G. W."—"N. B." (Castletown)—"W. J. E."—"E. G." (Halifax)—"J. M." (Newcastle)—"A. Subscriber"—"J. B."—"J. W." (San Francisco)—"R. A." (Sydney)—"D. R." (Colorado)—"G. B. L." (Wheal Pevor)—"A. P. G." (Bradford)—"W. H."—"S. L. and Co."

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the Mining Journal, post free, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 18, 1874.

ASSURANCE OF COLLIERY OWNERS AGAINST STRIKES, &c.

The great strike of the colliers in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire has led to a very important step being taken by the colliery owners in those districts. They have adopted the well-known maxim, that the best means of averting a war is to be prepared for it, and have formed themselves into an association, with a capital of 200,000l., to afford relief to members subjected to losses by strikes of workmen, as well in respect of the expenses of the pits as of the failure of profits during the strike. They also propose by the new combination to assist in the settlement of all disputes between members and their workmen, and to pay expenses incident to such settlements. The draft Articles of the Association have been framed by Mr. ROBERT BAXTER, the well-known parliamentary solicitor, of Victoria-street, Westminster, and who is one of the largest colliery owners in South Yorkshire. The rules are drawn up with great clearness, and we have every reason to believe that when known they will be adopted in several of those mining districts where strikes are of frequent occurrence. At the present juncture, therefore, a notice of the leading rules, we feel assured, will be read with interest by those interested in mining property.

It appears that the capital of the company is divided into 10l. shares, and that a person wishing to join it shall state in writing the name of the colliery desired to be admitted, the number and names of the pits worked, with the name and residence of the person by whom the firm is to be represented; also the total number of tons of coal raised in each pit during the previous year, and the profit per ton which it is sought to assure. These returns are to be sent to the secretary, as made up yearly to Dec. 31. Such are the preliminaries necessary to be made before a person is admitted to the benefits of the association. But before he becomes an actual member it is required that he shall subscribe for two shares in respect of every 1000 tons of coal raised annually, and deposit a promissory note to the amount of 10 per cent. on the total sum in respect of profits assured in each year payable to the association. Such promissory notes are to form a guarantee fund, and the board when necessary can demand of them to meet calls or liabilities. But cash payments may be made instead of promissory notes, and the amount invested in Consols, and the interest paid to the depositor. In the appointment of directors, each firm raising 100,000 tons of coal per annum, or less, is to be entitled to one vote, and to an additional one for every 100,000 tons, or any fractional part thereof in excess of the first-named quantity.

As the compensation clauses are of the greatest importance, and they be of use in districts where similar associations are likely to be started, we give the principal ones in full. In clause II it is stated—

"Each firm shall assure its profits at such a rate, not being less than 1s. nor exceeding 2s. 6d. per ton, as may be agreed upon with the Finance Committee after considering the special circumstances of the colliery. The assurance payment to be made in each case by the Association in respect of profits shall be based on the quantity of coal actually being worked at the time when the pit was put on strike or restriction, taken on the average workings during the previous three months, such average not to exceed the rate at which the colliery is assured. The contribution from each firm to all liabilities of the Association for payments of assurance, expenses, or otherwise shall, as to expenses, be based on the last returns of tonnage, and as to assurances be based on the amount of notes given, and calls will, from time to time as required, be made on each firm in due proportion after this rate. Each firm shall be at liberty from time to time to amend its returns of quantities being actually worked by giving one month's previous notice in writing. Such amended returns not to extend over a less period than three months prior to the date thereof, it being the intention of this Association that each pit should be assured as closely as possible upon the actual workings."

Ample provision is made as to the mode of making out a claim for compensation for a strike or restriction, which is to be in detail, showing each item claimed for, and placed before the Finance Committee, who have power to appoint mining engineers or accountants to investigate the claim and report thereon to the Committee. But no claim for assurance or expenses is to be allowed for less than three consecutive days off work. Coke ovens connected with a colliery can be assured upon the quantity of coke manufactured at a sum to be agreed upon with the Finance Committee. Another very important rule is that relating to the rate of wages paid, advances made, or alterations in working hours, all of which, it appears, are to be subject to the approval of the board. The rule states that—

"No advance in the rate of wages payable to workmen, or concession or variation in the terms of their contracts, occasioning additional payment to them, or any advantage in the rate of wages, or an alteration in the number of their hours, shall be made or agreed to be made by any member without the previous consent of the board, except in the case of growing boys; provided that nothing in this rule contained shall prevent such a modification of the wages payable, or an allowance being made to any workman in respect of any peculiar condition of a seam, or of his working place therein, as under the circumstances may be reasonable to meet the exceptional state of things; but no modification or allowance shall be made with the intention of making any advance in the general rate of wages payable to any class of workmen."

The Association takes full power to determine when there shall be resistance to the demands of the workmen leading to a strike, by which the owners shall be entitled to indemnification for expenses incurred, as well as loss of profits. The same is also the case with regard to a lock-out, for it is provided by rule 18 that—

"A lock-out shall not be determined upon unless at least a week's notice has been sent to each member that the subject will be considered at a time and place to be stated in such notice; nor if members holding one-fourth in number of votes determine against it a meeting then held, or at some adjournment thereof. In case of such lock-out being determined upon each firm shall, from the day of the lock-out, pay all its own expenses. No claim shall be made on the funds of the Association for such expenses."

It further appears that no member of the Association is allowed to hold out any inducement, pecuniary or special, to any workman to enter into his service, beyond the ordinary wages paid at the colliery, nor employ any workman on strike or lock-out at any colliery belonging to the Association. This course we believe is generally adopted in most colliery districts, and, as might be expected has met with the greatest opposition on the part of the men; and how far it can be legally carried out is a question which few out of the legal circle will be able to determine. We may, however, say that combinations that tend to the restraint of trade are not legal. Still, there is very little doubt but what has been done by such an astute lawyer as Mr. BAXTER will be right and within the lines of the law; and although it may appear somewhat arbitrary to refuse to allow a man work at one place because he has left another one, still it is excusable where large numbers of men band together and use a part of the wages they earn to injure the class from which they receive

them. By this means the masters have frequently found the money with which they have themselves been fought and injured. There are heavy penalties for contravention of any of the rules, for it is enacted that—

"Any member of this Association acting, either by himself or his agent, in contravention of any of the rules of this Association, shall, after full enquiry made into the matter, and after the member concerned has had full opportunity of being heard, be, at the discretion of the Association, fined in a penalty not exceeding 100l.; and in case of continued contravention, in such further daily penalty, not exceeding 50l., as may be determined."

Such is an outline of some of the most important features of the new association which the present position of the miners in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire has been the means of establishing. That it will be successful there appears to be very little doubt, for we understand that a considerable number of the share-holders have already been subscribed for by a good many of the largest colliery owners in the districts named. The miners have one of the most powerful organisations in the kingdom, with a very large capital, and the wonder is that the proprietors of our coal mines have not before now had a similar combination for defensive purposes.

MINERAL COAL AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A particularly interesting report by Mr. J. PECHAR, of Teplitz, whose name is well known in connection with railway management, and Dr. PEZZ, on the coal exhibits at the recent International Exhibition at Vienna, has just been reached in the series of Official Reports now being published at the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna. After pointing out the extensive application of coal by remarking that in the entire Exhibition there was scarcely an industrial exhibit in the production of which coal in one form or another has not been employed, for in what business does not heat, light, and machine power hold the first place; and reminding us of the various arts and manufactures in which it is employed, it is observed that the importance of coal is, so far as we are concerned, immeasurable, since it has made modern Europe what it is to-day—the industrial workshop of the world. The coal exhibits on the Prater were but representative specimens of the seams and of the colliery interests of the countries whence they came, yet they form the basis of much useful study. The progress and changes which have taken place in the technology of coal since 1867 is carefully pointed out—GALIBERT's apparatus for entering mines when filled with foul gases, the various coal-cutting machines of FIRTH, BROWN, SIMPSON, and others, &c., being fully referred to. It appears that in 1872 the coal production of the entire earth amounted to 256,275,824 metric tons (the metric ton is 35 lbs. lighter than the English ton, and 4 lbs. heavier than the American ton), nearly one-half of which was raised in England, one-sixth in Germany, one-sixth in the United States, France, Belgium, Austria, and other countries following for smaller quantities. The subjoined table will prove of general interest.

	Production in 1872.	Percentage of total production.	Population of each country.	Production per head of population.
	Metric tons.			Metric lbs.
England	125,473,273	48.96	31,817,108	7887.15
Germany	42,324,469	16.52	41,058,139	2061.68
United States	41,491,135	16.19	38,680,000	2147.02
France	15,900,000	6.20	36,469,875	871.95
Belgium	15,858,948	6.11	5,087,105	6156.33
Austria	10,443,999	4.07	35,904,435	581.76
Russia	1,097,832	0.43	82,172,022	24.72
Australia	942,510	0.37	1,958,650	982.40
Other countries	2,943,659	1.15	280,810,980	22.87

Messrs. PECHAR and PEZZ inform us that of the 125,473,273 metric tons of coal raised in England, 40,600,000 tons are consumed by the iron trade, 27,400,000 in manufactures, 20,500,000 for domestic purposes, 8,100,000 for gas and water works, 8,000,000 in mining, 3,600,000 for steam navigation, 2,200,000 for railways, 900,000 for copper smelting, 900,000 in sundry industries, and 13,200,000 tons (or over 10½ per cent.) are exported. The particulars relative to Germany, France, the United States, British colonies, &c., are equally interesting, and the report is altogether an exceedingly valuable one, and will long be useful to refer to for any fact, whether historical or statistical, connected with the coal industries. Messrs. PECHAR and PEZZ have done good service to the colliery interests generally, and their contribution to the official volume will certainly much enhance its worth.

THE DUKINFELD EXPLOSION.

Not the less emphatic because it is silent is the censure passed by a jury of neighbours on the verdict which was recently returned concerning the Dukinfield Colliery explosion, and which was commented upon in these columns a fortnight ago. Of the 54 persons whose deaths were the result of this calamity four were brought to the surface alive, and were removed to the infirmary in Ashton-under-Lyne, where they died. Ashton is in the county of Lancashire, while Dukinfield is in Cheshire, and therefore two enquiries were necessary. As a matter of course, the chief interest has centred in the inquiry relating to the largest number of deaths, and, moreover, to that enquiry were sent the Government barrister and an additional inspector, who were to assist Mr. THOMAS WYNNE, the Inspector for the district, in the investigation. At the same time the proceedings in the adjoining county commanded considerable attention, and especially since the publication of the Cheshire jury's sweeping verdict has there been much division of opinion as to whether it would be endorsed by the Lancashire jury. For it was known that on the Lancashire side, although the jury did not include either clergymen, or magistrates, or surgeons, there had been summoned a large proportion of practical men, who had not to pick up their knowledge of colliery work as the inquest proceeded, but were either actually engaged in mining affairs, or had spent some considerable portion of their lives about collieries. The Lancashire enquiry, too, was under the direction of a coroner whose district contains a very large number of collieries, and who has had charge of many important enquiries into mining disasters. This is said without intending to convey the slightest reflection upon Mr. JOHNSON, who so ably conducted the Cheshire enquiry; it is simply a question of experience, and Mr. JOHNSON would probably be the best man to contend that his inquests had made him as competent in this respect as Mr. PRICE, whose work in East Lancashire is limited to what is in the main a colliery district.

Mr. PRICE carefully directed his jury that they must be satisfied as to the facts of the case before they attempted to come to a decision, and as he had evidently paid diligent attention to the proceedings before Mr. JOHNSON, he was able to give his jury every assistance in grasping the main points of the evidence. They were not bound, he said, in his summing up, to follow the verdict of the Dukinfield jury as a precedent, but he bade them consider whether they would go the length of concurring in the censures passed in Cheshire. They did not so concur in their verdict: they attributed the explosion to the same cause as had the Cheshire jury, and, in fact, used precisely the same phrase in describing it, but beyond this they did not go a step. The high-flown and studied phrases in which the Cheshire jury condemned everybody were treated with sublime contempt; and evidently, in the opinion of the Lancashire men, the allegations as to "complete anarchy" having prevailed in the pit, as to the employment of incompetent persons, as to the misconduct of the proprietor, the manager, the underlookers, and almost everybody who had ever been seen about the place during the last ten years, have not been proven.

There was a great difference between the two enquiries in one important respect. At Dukinfield the whole inquest was made into a personal matter; at Ashton the enquiry has been purely practical. The Lancashire men, for instance, asked no such questions as to how the managers had been paid; in the Cheshire enquiry questions on this subject were so numerous that the coroner had at last to request that the jurors would not make the inquest a means of gratifying their private curiosity. At Dukinfield Mr. HILTON's certificate as a manager was simply ignored, and so keenly did the Crown barrister press Mr. HILTON as to his ability that Mr. PEACE had to prove, and did prove step by step (and in a way that put an end to the matter during the whole enquiry), what had been the character of Mr. HILTON's professional career, and what opportunities he had had for qualifying himself for the post he held. On the other hand,

the Lancashire coroner, Mr. PRICE, at the outset of his enquiry said he should certainly assume that Mr. HILTON was a competent man until it was proved to the contrary, and declined to receive evidence as to his career and ability.

These examples will suffice to show how the two enquiries differed essentially in the way of going to work, and the same characteristics are to be found in their verdicts—one is decidedly personal, the other goes straight to the point, and is decidedly practical, admitting regretfully that the evidence did not enable this jury, any more than it did the other, to bring the blame home to the man who did all the mischief.

The evidence of Mr. WYNNE, the Government Inspector, who for nearly a quarter of a century has had charge of the district, showed that he by no means agreed with the Cheshire verdict on many of the principal points on which he was examined by Mr. PRICE. He was questioned specially as to what has been said in the Cheshire verdict about Mr. HILTON, the manager, and his replies showed that in his opinion Mr. HILTON had done all that could have been reasonably expected of him, and had certainly not laid himself open to the serious charge of having failed in his duty.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF STONE QUARRIES.—A few weeks since Mr. Lionel Brough, Inspector of Mines, made a tour amongst the underground Bath stone quarries at Box Combe Down, Farleigh Down, Bradford Coreham, and Limpley Stoke, with a view of including them for Government inspection under the new Mines Act. A schedule of the quarries has been completed, and Mr. Brough has supplied to each quarrymaster a list of instructions. One of the most important of these prevents boys under 13 years of age labouring in underground quarries. The quarryowners in the districts affected have just discharged the boys employed on their works. Upwards of 200 have been thus discharged, causing some inconvenience to the gangers, or sub-contractors, who are responsible for the actual work done.

SILVER MEDALS FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS.—For miscellaneous inventions and essential improvements not included in the ordinary nine years' rotation of machinery and implements the Royal Agricultural Society, at their meeting at Bedford, have just awarded their 10 silver medals for the following articles:—To the Reading Ironworks Company, for their 4-horse power patent "nozzle" vertical boiler; to John Fowler and Co., for their patent four-wheel windlass for steam cultivation on the stationary-engine system; to W. N. Nicholson and Son, for the adaptation of self-acting delivery to a horse-rake; to Barford and Perkins, for their 10-horse power agricultural locomotive engine, the driving-wheels being utilised as winding-drums; to G. Lewis and Son, for their new patent machine for elevating, shooting, loading, and unloading sacks of corn and other articles; to Fairbanks and Co., for their 3-ton weighbridge for carts and wagons; to W. R. Dell and Son, for their duplex grain-sorter for separating round seeds from wheat; to Ransomes, Sims, and Head, for their patent straw-burning apparatus attached to a 10-horse power portable steam-engine; to Clayton and Shuttleworth, for their variable expansion motion acted on by the governor attached to a 7-horse power portable steam-engine; and to Davey, Paxman, and Co., for their new patent "Paxman" water-heater.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—THE RIENISH-WESTPHALIAN POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—The programme for the session 1874-5 has just been issued, and although the school has been but four years in existence it has already gained a substantial position, the number of students attending the courses being no less than 467, of whom two are Englishmen. The school has a staff of 20 ordinary professors, 3 extraordinary professors, 14 assistants or demonstrators, and 2 private tutors; the whole of these being gentlemen of acknowledged ability and considerable experience in teaching, and who are ever ready to give their students the full advantage of their knowledge, whether in or out of the class-room; yet the aggregate fees for attending 41 classes amount to only 6l. a year for regular students and 10l. for others. The course of instruction is such that the student who has gained the diploma to which the course leads would, after a comparatively limited amount of practical experience, be fitted for the most responsible position in connection with the industry for which he has studied; for, as the sound general technical training of the first three years is supplemented in the fourth year by special courses according as the student intends to devote himself to architecture, engineering, or mechanical industry, no more complete scientific preparation need be desired. We shall refer more fully to the school in a future Journal.

RUBY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Malins' decision in favour of H. W. Askew, referred to in the Mining Journal of June 27, has been reversed by the Lords Justices of Appeal. Lord Justice James said the Vice-Chancellor did not appear to have apprehended that in making this order he was really determining the very matter which would have to be determined in an action by Askew against the company for money had and received; and Lord Justice Mellish said that here the only question was whether Askew was entitled to recover back the money he had paid. That question would be more properly tried in an action, for it involved very serious charges of fraud against gentleman of respectability who were directors of the company.

PATENT GAS COMPANY—NEW SHARES.—Vice-Chancellor Malins, in the case of "Stewart v. Lupton," decided that Lupton, having sold ten shares on Sept. 13, subject to the rules and usages of the Stock Exchange, was bound to deliver the ten new shares, created on Oct. 4, and obtained by Lupton as proprietor of the ten shares sold, although the transfer was not registered until Oct. 13. The shares were dealt in *cum novo* until Oct. 26. The bill amounted to charges of fraud, and was taken as a representative case, there being six other similar cases against Lupton. The Vice-Chancellor considered that in every view of the case the defendant had had an allotment of new shares in respect of the old shares sold by him to plaintiff, and there must be a decree in the terms of the prayer of the bill, with costs, against the defendant, he being repaid everything he might have paid in respect of calls.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom have presented some increase of late, having attained in June the very considerable total of 92,174 tons, as compared with 72,962 tons in June, 1873, and 81,164 tons in June, 1872. Russia took 25,202 tons of our railway iron in June; Sweden and Norway, 11,672 tons; and the United States, 12,524 tons. The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in the six months ending June 30, this year, amounted to 427,267 tons, against 348,757 tons in the first half of 1873, and 448,042 tons in the first half of 1872. Our largest foreign customer for railway iron this year has been Russia, which took 74,460 tons to June 30; the United States came next with 64,969 tons; Sweden and Norway next with 39,968 tons; and Australia next with 38,088 tons. The exports have increased this year to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Spain, Egypt, Brazil, Chili, British India, and Australia; but they have decreased to Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, the United States, the Spanish West Indies, Peru, and British America. The value of the railway iron exported in June was 1,111,333l., as compared with 962,458l. in June, 1873, and 831,496l. in June, 1872; and in the nine months ending June 30, this year, 5,494,764l., as compared with 4,586,877l. in the first half of 1873, and 4,376,433l. in first half of 1872.

SILVER-LEAD MINING IN THE SOUTH MOLTON DISTRICT.—The Old Combe Mines, which were abandoned about 25 years ago, are now being vigorously re-worked; the water has been forked to the 12, and an extraordinary course of silver-lead ore has been opened up in a lode averaging 4 ft. wide. The whole of the lode contains silver-lead, but the great discovery consists of a branch of solid silver-lead ore averaging 1 ft. thick (in some places it is as much as 2 ft. and never has been less than 8 in.). This course of ore has been proved for a distance of 7 fms., and stoping has been commenced, so that large returns can now be calculated on. Preparations are nearly complete for draining the mine to the 22. It is estimated that work to the value of 4000l. has been done by the former adventurers, all of which the present company has the advantage of. Having proved the value of the mine, it is intended to raise further capital, and erect a

tensive machinery for the thorough development of the property, and it is the opinion of competent judges, amongst whom is Capt. Josiah Thomas, of Dolcoath, that a very valuable and lasting mine will reward the exertions of the few gentlemen who form the South Moulton Silver-Lead Mining Company, and of which Mr. A. Lovelock, Coleman-street, London, is the secretary.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 16.—When we said last week that the next fortnight ought to witness a substantial rise in tin we expressly guarded ourselves against the idea that the ordinary rules of commercial life were the ruling influence in the tin trade. To the fact that they are not it is due that the present week opened with the crushing announcement of a fall—for crushing it is when industry and enterprise have waged a stout fight against adverse circumstances, and are about reaping their reward, to find themselves thrown back even into a worse position than they occupied months ago. What are the present facts with regard to tin? We have a diminished import and increased export, lessening stocks, and an output that has not of late given many indications of an advance. This by itself should indicate a rise in the tin standard as surely as two and two make four. Add to it that the difficulties in the tin-plate trade have ended, and that there must now be an exceptionally brisk manufacture to bring up the exhausted stock of tin-plates, and one seems to have an assurance that is doubly sure. But in smelters' arithmetic two and two clearly do not make four—three is about the total from one side, and five from the other; and so when everyone expects a rise there comes a drop. There are indications that some move of the kind was intended two or three days before the announcement. There were gentlemen—at a distance, too—who predicted that, however fair the aspect of affairs might seem, there were breakers ahead. Those who felt they knew what ought to be treated the advice as of little consequence, but it has come true nevertheless. To us the fact that these hints were given appears to indicate that the current circumstances of the market had little to do with this latest blow at the vitals of mining, and that we must look elsewhere for the cause. Is the rumour true which attributes it to an attempt on the part of smelters to stop the practice of stocking at the mines, which undoubtedly they find rather inconvenient? If so, the idea is cute; but we hope none of the managers who hold large quantities will be deluded. Let them remember that the smelting advice to Mr. Henry Rogers was to sell East Lovell tin at 50s.; that he disregarded it, and made 60s. History in these matters often repeats itself. But why should not the mines which are holding in arrange to try their hands at smelting forthwith? There must be a beginning, and a well now as most times. Even the attempt could hardly fail to be of benefit.

When no other topic occupies the mining mind of West Cornwall then the Red River is sure to turn up. A statement has lately been made public that the different streamers in the Red River have been paying dues upon some 30,000*l.* a year; the amount of tin produced per week varying from a value of 4450*l.* to one of 166*l.* It has been very absurdly stated that the amounts have been netted by the different companies, as though we had yet arrived at that consummation so devoutly to be wished—the payment of dues on profits only. However, the fact that the works on the Red River do bring into the market some 30,000*l.* worth of tin which escapes from the mines on its course is important enough to merit consideration. Unquestionably our dressing operations are imperfect, or such a large waste could not be; yet the fact that work after work, when treating the same water, independent of additions from other mines, is able to make profits of that which has passed over the frames of its predecessor, should make one pause before the dressers were condemned too hastily. There may be instances of exceptional imperfection, or carelessness, but there are others in which within the limits of the mine itself it would be impossible, except at a considerable outlay, to treat the effluent waters over again. This should be remembered, and it should be remembered also, when it is said that so much tin yearly runs into the Red River, that the practical value of that metal is the difference between its selling price and the cost of its recovery.

West Wheal Seton special meeting, on Monday, will be an important one. It is called to consider, and, if approved of, to purchase an engine and other machinery and materials, and until the erection of such engine to determine upon the desirability or otherwise of renting and keeping North Crofty engine at work, in order to prevent an influx of water from the adjacent mines; and also to empower the pursuer either to overdraw the bank account, or from time to time to borrow money from the bankers for all or any of the above purposes, and further to consider and, if determined upon, to appoint Capt. Josiah Thomas manager of the mine, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee. It has long been recognised that North Crofty is the key of the district, and that the working of the North Crofty engine is of vital importance to the Setons. But other mines besides West Seton would benefit, and the expense should be fairly distributed.

East Pool adventurers are anticipating a good time coming for the promised demand for tungstate of soda in connection with Dr. Jones's process for making wood unflammable. East Pool is the only mine that makes its wolfram into this commodity, but although wolfram is somewhat sparingly distributed, there are other bails that have enough of it to enter into the market directly a substantial price is offered. It will be a curious instance of the tables being turned if wolfram, which has made itself so objectionable hitherto, should at last be found to pay.

There is, it seems, hope after all, though the session of Parliament is not to last another month, that the Rating Bill will pass, and the vexed question of the rating of mines be at length settled.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 16.—The Steam Coal Trade in Northumberland continues good, and a large quantity of coal has been shipped lately at the docks in the Tyne, at Blyth, &c.; all the pits are fully employed. The state of the export trade has so far kept the question of the miners' wages comparatively quiet in the northern part of this great district, but in North and South Durham the case is very different; indeed, as all kinds of coal have fallen enormously in value, and it is very difficult to prevent the further fall to prices which, considering the present prices of all kinds of labour, would be ruinous. However, an important meeting of Durham coalowners and viewers is to be held this week, when it will be proposed that a large reduction be made in the rates paid all round. The price of best steam coal is still 18*s.* per ton, and secondary sorts 16*s.* per ton. Good house coals are sold at 16*s.* per ton, and according to quality down to 13*s.* per ton. Gas coals are plentiful, at 13*s.* per ton, and a large quantity of this coal has been shipped lately, mainly on foreign account. Manufacturing coal of all qualities is quite a drug in the market, and small coals are sold at very low prices. Large quantities of Duff coal are accumulating at many of the large works, both in Northumberland and Durham, and it is quite possible that the old system of burning large heaps of this coal may again be resorted to at no distant date. It appears, therefore, that the present time is more favourable for the manufacture of mixtures of coal and oil, &c., which, when formed into hard bricks, is so useful and valuable for steam and other purposes, and especially for export to foreign countries. The new workings for coal in the district continue to make good progress generally, and the output of coal is consequently being gradually increased.

A correspondent in last week's Journal touches upon a topic of much interest in connection with this district, that is the making of iron at Alston. It is apparent that if the iron ore is of good quality and the limestone can be had cheaply there is no reason whatever why iron should not be made on most advantageous terms. At Consett the furnaces and mills have been amongst the most successful in this district during the last few years, and there the iron ore has to be conveyed a very considerable distance from the Cleveland field. It is true that coal and coke is produced on the spot there (that is at Consett), but coke and coal can be had at only a short distance from Alston, and if good iron ore can be had on the spot at a cheap rate there is no doubt whatever that it is a most favourable locality for the manufacture of pig and also finished iron. A large quantity of Cumberland hematite ore is used for mixing with

the ordinary ores of Cleveland, and Alston is more favourably situated for getting these ores than the furnaces in the Tyne, Wear, and Tees.

It has already been announced that the firm of Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. (Limited), of the Tostee Ironworks, Middlesbrough, have just entered into a contract with the North British Railway Company for the completion of the great engineering work known as the Tyne Bridge, near Dunbar. This, when finished, will be the longest bridge ever spanning a river in the world. The total length will be 10,254 feet, or nearly 2 miles, so that it is 1127 feet longer than the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, which is 9127 feet in length, and which has hitherto claimed the distinction that will henceforth be awarded to the Tyne Bridge. There are, of course, bridges of considerably greater length than either, although none spanning a tidal river. There is, for example, the Pons and Mobile Bridge, on the Mobile and Montgomery Railway, which is 15 miles in length, but the great part of this bridge is carried over great masses, where the engineering and other difficulties to be surmounted were not at all comparable to those met with in this case; and even after our American cousins have got all due credit for the heights they have done in this direction, the fact will still remain that the Tyne Bridge is in its way perhaps the most remarkable structure in the world.

BREACH OF THE MINES REGULATION ACT.—At the Guildborough Police Court, Mr. H. C. Briggs, responsible agent for the North of England Industrial Iron and Coal Company, owners of the South Belmont Ironstone Mines, was charged that for above two months subsequently to March 1 he had neglected to give notice to Mr. James Willis, Inspector of Mines, of a change in the manager of the mine, contrary to the Act 35 and 36 Viet., chap. 40, sec. 4. Mr. Willis, of Durham, who appeared for the prosecution, said that a penalty of 20*l.* had been incurred, but as the act was not wilful he did not press for the full amount. The Inspector thought that as workmen were employed to comply with the law, it was only right the masters should do so as well. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 20*l.*, and costs.

MECHANICAL PUDDLING.—Mr. A. Greener, of Brenton Lodge, Darlington, writes to the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*:—"The remarks that appeared in your paper in reference to the reported failure of the Danks's process of rotary puddling may be calculated to lead to the erroneous impression that, because Danks's system has so far proved a commercial failure, we shall be compelled again to resort to hand puddling. It is well that this impression should be got rid of; and all who are familiar with the iron trade must be aware that there is no good reason why hand puddling should still be persisted in. At the Round Oak Ironworks, Dudley, and at the Tinsell Ironworks, Spennymoor, puddling furnaces have been worked for a considerable time past by mechanical means, on what is known as Dorey's principle. By this method hand labour is almost entirely eliminated; and the results obtained up to the present time, and over a period sufficiently lengthy to prove that they can be permanently and regularly depended on, are of the most satisfactory character. Nearly 3000 tons of iron have been produced with Dorey's furnaces at Tinsell, with a consumption of not more than 14 cwt. of coal per ton of iron made, whereas the average consumption of coal per ton of iron made in the ordinary puddling furnaces is not less than 25 cwt. But this is not all. The Dorey puddling furnace gives a decidedly better production of iron than the ordinary puddling furnace, and the quality of the iron is considerably improved. With such results as these, it is absurd to talk of returning to the old and expensive system of hand puddling as the Rome Iron Company have done in America. Mechanical puddling, in one form or another, must become the system of the future."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 16.—Some little improvement has been evinced in the Iron Trade, but of so slight a character that buyers are not induced by it to speculate freely. More confidence has, however, been displayed by makers with regard to the future, for the fall of the year, it is thought, will bring about a brisker business aspect. The scarcity of water seems to affect the completion of orders, as by its works may possibly be brought to a stand. This will be very much felt in the extensive works in Glamorgan and Monmouth, where water is in great demand, for, though pretty well provided with facilities for keeping large quantities, a few more weeks of a continuous drought will go far to exhaust the supplies. Rain has almost been a total stranger in the district for several months, and surprise cannot be manifested that supplies begin to run short. Cyfarthfa is still idle, with the exception of two pits and a little done at one furnace, the men chiefly having left the district, or passing away their time in wandering about the streets. The largest works, perhaps, in the world—Dowlais—has up to the present shown a better state of things than others in the vicinity, but even at these works a total cessation of business is anticipated if the present dry weather should continue, and the consequences resulting therefrom will be of a most distressing nature. The export trade, too, has not been so active this week as in the few preceding ones but the following clearances are reported as having been effected:—Booker and Co., 160 tons (sheet iron) to Amsterdam; Dowlais Company, 1000 tons (rail) to Tanagerog; Aberdare Company, 90 tons (rail) to Esberg, and 700 tons to Havannah; Guest and Co. 800 tons, and the Rhyanney Company 405 tons to Tanagerog. In the Tin-Plate Trade some of the works have been set going this week, but at others the resumption of work has been kept back, from the fact that the men and the employers are still unable to come to an amicable arrangement as to the rates to be paid. In the tin-plate trade generally there is no change of material moment. Trade in coal has during the week been in a declining state, the demand falling short very considerably of the supply. In prices, too, the coal trade is not so firm, although not showing any marked reduction.

The directors of the Cardiff and Swansea Smokeless Steam Coal Company have sent out their report, which shows that after producing 5957*l.* interest on debentures, a sum of 32,567*l.* will remain for distribution amongst the shareholders. The following appropriations are recommended by the directors:—The payment of 10,377*l.* of dividend to ordinary shareholders of 10*s.* per share for the whole year, of which 2*s.* 6*d.* a share interim dividends have already been declared, leaving for present payment 6*s.* 6*d.* on each share (free of income tax). The payment of 16,577*l.* to vendors, being 25*s.* a share, or 10*l.* fully paid up (free of income tax), both equal to 12½ per cent. on the respective shares and on the amounts paid. The reserve of 2000*l.*, and the balance 1907*l.* is to be carried over to a new account. The dividend is to be payable on the 31st instant.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

July 15.—The Warrant Market, which at the date of our last report was steady at 77*s.* 6*d.*, improved on Thursday to 80*s.*, and since then a moderate business has been done between 80*s.* and 80*s.* 6*d.* cash. To-day the price was 80*s.* cash, but the business done was limited. Although the warrant market continues in a rather listless state, there has during the last week been a better demand both for the home markets and foreign shipment, and in consequence makers' prices have advanced, and there are considerable deliveries being made *ex store*. No business will be done in our Pig-Iron Market on Friday, Saturday, and Monday on account of the fair holidays. We subjoin approximate quotations:—

G. m. b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	No. 1.	No. 3.
Gartsherrie ditto	83 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	81 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Coltness ditto	106 6	85 0
Summerlee ditto	102 6	85 0
Carnbroe ditto	88 6	82 6
Monkland ditto	85 0	82 6
Clyde ditto	85 0	82 6
Covan, at Broomielaw ditto	83 0	81 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	107 6	85 0
Calder ditto	105 0	85 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	91 0	82 6
Eglinton ditto	85 0	82 6
Dalmellington ditto	84 0	82 6
Carroll, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	95 0	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	102 6	85 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	83 0	80 0
Barrow ditto	410 10 to 411 0	—
Nail rods	11 0	—

SHIPMENTS.	Tons	11,236
Week ending July 12, 1873	9,352	—
Week ending July 11, 1874	—	9,352
Decrease	—	1,878
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	—	141,212
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—		
For the week ending July 11, 1874	—	3,180
For the week ending July 12, 1873	—	2,180
Increase	—	1,020
Total increase for 1874	—	32,289

The pig-iron market, in toning down to a more natural and healthy action, has been taken cognizance of by the members of the Stock Exchange, who are anxious that efficient measures should be taken not only to prevent gambling and fictitious transactions in stocks, but also in "everything else," pig-iron being specially designated. To regular dealers and merchants such a measure would prove of the greatest advantage, even though it would only partially protect the trade from the violent inroads made from time to time by moneyed outsiders, who only enter the market for the purpose of plunder. As it is, they are still large holders, and are unwilling to sell at present rates. Pig-iron is now becoming more steady in price, and although we do not look for a much further decline in quotations, they will undoubtedly be influenced by the natural demand. If large they cannot fail to advance, as the make is restricted, and the

stock in warehouse keepers' and makers' hands is much under the reserve stock of former years; while if our shipments had been equal to those of last year the reserve would have been swept away. The malleable iron trade is restricted to a few odd lots, and buyers have taken in some instances to ordering in cwt. The works will close to-morrow for a fortnight on account of the fair holidays, and it is to be hoped at the end of that time there will be a sufficiency of work to set them all a-going. Prices are still tending downwards.

The shipping trade in coals for the week is nearly up to the average, the quantity being 34,645 tons, against 36,502 tons in the same week of last year. Prices are being reduced to buyers, although the list price remains untouched, and as large quantities are being stocked, both at pits and depots, a further reduction is inevitable.

The colliers have, as a body, already lost something like 250,000*l.* in wages by their obstinacy, and the masters seem resolved that they shall either accept of their terms or lose another 250,000*l.* This course would mean starvation to many families, and privations to children and the infirm in cases too numerous to contemplate.

NORTH BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF GAS MANAGERS.—The thirteenth annual meeting of this association was held in the Andersonian University yesterday. Mr. William Foulis, president, in the chair. After some formal business had been disposed of papers were read "On a Self-acting Seal for Ascension Pipes, and Improvements in Hydraulic Mains," by Mr. J. Alexander, Corstorphine; "On the Economic Results from the use of Revivified Lime in the Purification of Coal Gas," by Mr. Joseph Gibb, Armagh; "On a New Form of Slide Valve Pump, specially adapted for Heavy or Thick Tar," &c., by Mr. D. M. Nelson, Glasgow; "On an Improved Hydraulic Dip Pipe," by Mr. George Boyd, Alloa; and "On Stoppages in Ascension and other Pipes; their Causes, Remedies, and Relative Advantages," by Mr. A. Malam, Dumfries. At the close of the reading of the papers the meeting adjourned until five o'clock this afternoon, at which hour a lecture was delivered "On the Influence of Pressure on the Photogenic Value of Coal Gas, and on a New System of Photometry," by Dr. William Wallace, gas examiner for the City of Glasgow.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 16.—The South Staffordshire iron trade is in a very languid state, although some improvement is experienced in the demand for certain classes of finished iron since the leading firms have restored their prices to something like uniformity. Earl Dudley quotes bars 12*s.* 6*d.*, and other classes of finished iron in proportion. All the other leading firms quote bars 12*s.* per ton. The revised list of Messrs. Barrows and Sons (Tipton) has been issued. Plating bars are 12*s.* 10*s.*, gas strip 11*s.* 10*s.*, hoops 13*s.*, singles 14*s.*, boiler plates 14*s.*, and boiler strips 15*s.* per ton. The second-class firms have not made any further reduction in their prices, nor is it likely that any change will be made until coal is lower. Common bars are 10*s.* to 10*s.* 10*s.* per ton, and common sheets 13*s.* to 13*s.* 10*s.* Sheets and plates are in steadier demand than any other classes of finished iron. The operations at the mills and forges have been very restricted this week, not merely by the scarcity of orders but also by the intense heat of the weather. Pigs are 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*s.* for common cinder, 5*s.* 10*s.* to 5*s.* 15*s.* for best all-mine, and 6*s.* for Staffordshire gray forge. The number of furnaces blowing in the district is 46, out of 153 built, but an increase is likely to be made in the number in operation.

The South Staffordshire coal trade is without much actual change, but the prospects are more encouraging now that the wearisome labour dispute is settled. It will be some little time before the effect of the settlement is felt in the iron trade and other great coal-consuming industries, as the closing of collieries for so long a time will necessitate repairs to plant and machinery, the re-opening of obstructed gate-roads and other preliminaries to a general resumption of operations. The price of coal remains upon the basis of 14*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* per ton for forge qualities.

The Lyndon Colliery, West Bromwich (South Staffordshire Collieries Company), was formally opened on Monday, by Sir W. Bratt, Chairman of the directors. The estate consists of 93 acres of Thick-coal, 72 acres of which are in a maiden state, and the remainder is very partially worked. Besides the Thick (10 yard) coal, the estate has been proved to contain the Brooch coal, Heathen coal, New Mine coal, Bottom coal, and Fire-clay coal. Two shafts have been sunk to the Thick coal, which lies at a depth of 170 yards. The machinery and plant are of a very high order, and include all the latest and most approved features. A pair of horizontal engines (80-horse power) are by Messrs. Burr and Lewis, London. They have 22-inch cylinders, 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, balance slide valves, link-motion reversing gear, and 10 ft. 6 in. drum. The boilers are cylindrical and egg-ended, without inside tubes, the latter being omitted because of their liability in this district to crustation. The pit frames, designed by Mr. Elijah Davies Dudley, are 33 ft. high, with 12-ft. wheels, and have galleries round the top for the safety of the men when roping the pulleys. The formal opening of the colliery on Monday was witnessed by Admiral Sir Wm. Hall and Messrs. W. Metcalf, E. Hooper, H. Lancaster, E. H. Bramah, and other influential shareholders.

The shareholders of the Sandwell Park Colliery Company held an extraordinary general meeting in Birmingham on Wednesday for the purpose of considering a scheme for subdividing the shares and fixing and increasing the capital of the company and other business. Mr. P. B. Bennett presided. The report of the directors set forth that the primary object of the company was to ascertain the existence or otherwise of workable coal beyond the known limits of the South Staffordshire coal field. The amount of capital was fixed with relation to this object, it being understood that if coal were found the company would have to raise additional capital for the purpose of working the mines, or to sell their rights to another company, to be formed for that purpose. By the terms of their agreement the company are now entitled to take a lease of their mines under 155 acres at a royalty of 6*d.* per ton, the minimum being 1000*l.* per annum, and they have the option of taking at any time before Michaelmas, 1878, a lease of a further area of 1515 acres at a like royalty, with a minimum of 6000*l.* per annum. After full consideration, the directors are unanimously of opinion that for the present the true policy of the company is to vigorously work the smaller area, at the same time taking the necessary steps for proving the existence of the coal in other parts of the estate. In the meantime, the directors consider that for the effectual prosecution of their immediate objects, it is desirable to increase the capital to 100,000*l.*, although it will not be necessary for some time to come to issue the whole amount. In the first instance they would propose to apply to issue to an amount equivalent to those already held, and even on these calls would only be made from time to time as money might be required. At the same time, having regard to the two descriptions of shares at present existing, to the high premium at which they now stand in the market, and to the fact that a large majority of the members hold one A and one B share only, they think it will be found convenient and advantageous to reduce the shares to the uniform denomination of 25*l.* It would be remembered that, as stated in the prospectus, the concession was originally obtained by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nichols, who transferred the benefit of it to the company under the stipulation (among others) that in the event of coal being found they should each be entitled to an allotment of five fully paid-up shares. This would, of course, be equivalent to 20 shares of the reduced amount, and the directors propose to make allotments of that number of shares accordingly, which shares they consider should carry the same right as the original shares to an allotment in the additional capital to be issued.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, explained the directors' plan to the meeting at some length, and said that the consolidation of the A and B shares, and converting them into 25*l.* shares, would afford every shareholder the opportunity of realising the utmost market value of all or any portion of his shares. For the prosecution and development of the enterprise an increased capital was, of course, essential, and in fixing it at 100,000*l.* the directors believed that they had provided a sum, although not too large, yet large enough for the requirements and emergencies. If the proposal were carried out the share list would stand thus:—1200 25*l.* shares converted from A and B shares, 30,000*l.*; 2 25*l.* shares, allotted to Mr. Johnson, as per agreement, 500*l.*; 20 25*l.* shares, allotted to Mr. Nichols, 500*l.*; 10 25*l.* shares, allotted to Mr. Johnson, as a bonus, 250*l.*; Total, 31,250*l.* 12 25*l.* shares, new allotment, 31,250*l.*; 1500 25*l.* shares remaining to be issued, 37,500*l.*; making a total of 4000 shares, amounting to 100,000*l.* A resolution was passed in favour of subdividing the existing shares, and increasing the capital to 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares (the directors, in deference to the opinion of several shareholders, altering their proposal from 25*l.* to 10*l.*), the new shares, after providing for allotments to Messrs. Johnson and Nichols, in satisfaction of the agreements with them to be allotted *pro rata*. The sum of 2000*l.* was also voted by the directors for their services during the past four years. A report was laid before the meeting in which Mr. Johnson, the engineer, relative to the past and future operations of the colliery. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the directors, chairman, and engineers. The market price of the shares at the time of the meeting being 110*l.* for A and B shares, with 120*l.* paid, or a premium of 95*l.*. Mr. Johnson is now by far the largest shareholder in the company.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is without feature since our last report. Following the examples of the southern part of the county, the ironmasters have raised the rate of ironworkers' wages 3*s.* per ton, in accordance with the award of the accountant appointed to examine the books of 12 selected firms, and fix the rate of wages in proportion to the ascertained selling prices.

AN EXCHANGE FOR NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A preliminary meeting of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, at the Mechanics' Institute, Hanley, by Mr. M. F. Blakiston in the chair. The Chairman said that at present little had been done except the establishment of bye laws for their future guidance, and the appointment of a committee to consider the ques-

tion of an Exchange. The committee, he said, in their report stated that for the iron and coal trades Wednesday would be the most convenient day for the holding of the Exchange. It would be the day before Birmingham; and, although the same day as that on which the Wolverhampton Exchange was held, it was held, he quite as important for the coal and ironmasters of North Staffordshire to meet amongst themselves as to go to Wolverhampton, and both north and south would attend at Birmingham the following day. Their working expenses would, he said, amount to about 2500 per annum, and he thought sufficient should be obtained to meet that and to lay by a surplus of 2500 towards the building fund. They would have sufficient funds for this purpose if they could obtain 100 individuals and 100 firms, the former paying one guinea, the latter two guineas. They had not got that number yet, but he thought there was a healthy feeling in the district, and that they had nothing to fear. In reply to Mr. Wedgwood, the secretary (Mr. Brunt) said that at present the Chamber consisted of 110 individuals and 50 firms; in all 160 subscribers. Mr. Powell suggested that other firms should be communicated with, remarking that unless the great trades of the district were thoroughly represented the Exchange would come to nothing. It was ultimately decided to adopt the recommendations of the committee. On the motion of Mr. Powell duly seconded, it was resolved that as soon as 200 members of the Exchange could be obtained business should be commenced. It was further resolved that if sufficient subscriptions be not obtained in two months, another meeting of the Chamber be called, but that if the necessary subscribers be obtained the Council be authorised to start the Exchange at once.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—An attractive and interesting excursion has been arranged for the members of this institute, to take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 20, 21, and 22. Leaving Dudley on Monday morning, the members will arrive at Barrow-in-Furness at 2.40, and inspect the famous furnaces and steel works of the town. In the evening the jute mills will be visited, and the new docks and shipbuilding yard, the members afterwards going to Furness Abbey. On the following day the Stank Hematite Ore Mine and the Park Mine will be descended, the members leaving the same day for Windermere. We have to be devoted to pleasure excursions on the lake, the members returning home late in the evening.

SANDWELL PARK TRIAL SINKING.—Mr. Henry James, the engineer and secretary, announces that, owing to the great scientific and commercial interest attached to the sinking for coal at Sandwell Park, a committee has been formed, consisting of Prof. A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of England and Wales; William Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Prof. Morris, F.G.S.; Robert Etheridge, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Henry Woodward, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; together with his son, Mr. Henry Johnson, jun., and himself, for the purpose of publishing, by subscription, a complete and accurate account of the undertaking. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of the influence which this work will exert on future explorations of coal beyond the areas within which it has hitherto been supposed to exist. Such being the case, it is thought desirable to give a complete account of all the beds passed through, with their fossil contents, accompanied by engravings, and a chromolithographic section, in natural colours, on a scale of 20 ft. to 1 in., of the entire depth penetrated. The fossils are numerous, and in some cases unique, and will occupy about 20 octavo plates, to be accompanied by suitable descriptive letterpress. The first part will be issued on Aug. 1 next. The work will be published under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 16.—The Coal and Iron Trades of Derbyshire are just now in anything but a healthy state. This, in a great measure, is due to the closing of many collieries, consequent on the men refusing to submit to a reduction of wages, rendered inevitable by the decline in the price of coal and the excess of production over the ordinary consumption. At Clay Cross the men have gone in, but at Staveley the miners are still out. On Wednesday, at Unstone, Messrs. Rhodes and Sons' men resumed work, whilst Messrs. Rungeley's hands have also come to terms; so that, with the exception of Bainbridge, that locality may be said to be in a tolerably good condition. The tonnage of coal going from the district to the metropolis has rather increased of late from those pits where the men have been at work. The demand made by the masters for a concession of 12½ per cent. reduction on the present wages meets with a most determined opposition. The same is the case in South Yorkshire, where some thousands of miners are now out. Out of 24,000 members of the Miners' Association about 9000 are now working at a reduction of 10 per cent. on the late gross earnings, so that the 12½ per cent. finds no favour whatever. Several of the largest colliery owners, however, show no disposition to open their works again, although they daily see their best customers absorbed by those who are less punctilious than themselves in regard to wages. Prices of coal are firmer than they have been, but the resumption of work cannot fail to check any attempt at making advances, seeing that the output when all the pits are at work is much larger than what is required either for our own consumption or exportation. The iron trade continues good, although the want of water for the supply of the boilers at the works of the Messrs. Dawes, at Milton and Elsecar, has seriously interfered with the ordinary operations of both puddlers, mill-men, and those engaged at the furnaces.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

July 16.—The trade of the Forest continues in a very dull and depressed condition. Persons competent to speak on the subject, from long connection with the district, declare that they never knew business so slack and depressed. One or two of the large collieries, however, appear to some extent to be an exception to the rule, pretty full employment being found for their workmen, though not uniformly so; but the general trade and labour aspects of the district are really depressed and discouraging, nor can we see any chance or likelihood of much improvement before cold weather sets in to create a demand for coal. The iron trade is also in an unsatisfactory state, which reduces furnace operations, and proportionately checks labour and the output of iron ore. The number of hands at the furnaces was reduced some time since, and the remainder put upon short time, playing (as it is called) one or two days a week. Other men are now under notice, and the proprietors have suggested, with a view to retain as many hands as possible during the continuance of the present depression of trade, that those remaining in work should do so upon three-quarters time. This state of things, coming upon recently reduced wages, has produced a gloomy look out for the workmen of the district, who feel that their position upon the general business of shopkeepers throughout the neighbourhood. This "look out" has tended to promote emigration to the United States, and also various distant colonies of our own empire, whilst others have tried other fields of labour at home, but only with partial success, some districts of the United Kingdom being in a worse plight than even our own. Political and industrial physicians disagree as to the condition of the nation, except that its commercial pulse beats low and wiry, but attribute this low degree of health to various causes, and therefore propose or insist upon widely differing remedies. Some assert that it is only the result of the usual run of commerce, one while a season of prosperity, to be followed, after the world's markets have been well stocked and glutted, by a season of depression and stagnation. Those who hold this view prescribe "time and patience" as the needed remedy, which view, though, on the whole, a tolerably sound one, gives very little encouragement to the horse that has to starve while the grass is growing, is yet full of comfort to the horses that have plenty of provender in store for months or for even years to come. Others attribute the slackness of trade to the selfishness of the capitalist class, capitalists pushing the matter of profit too far.

Now, although capitalists should regard the welfare of the men who help them to amass their great wealth, it cannot be expected that they should do much business at a loss, or their wealth would soon melt away, and it would be permanently the worse for all parties. The disease of selfishness, we believe, affects and affects all classes of society, from crowned heads downwards to the bottom strata of human kind. So we may take the old law as thoroughly sound in doctrine—"That what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Others there are (many of them of the working classes too) who affirm that the present depressed condition of trade and labour is almost entirely attributable to the spirit and action of Unionism. They say that Unionism has carried matters too far, and in that course of action has driven much of the trade out of England into other countries to its disadvantage, though not to our ruin, as it is hoped that in time men will recover their senses and get back the trade, though not without considerable loss and suffering. This feeling extensively prevails notwithstanding that the Union leaders very much ignore its existence. Many, however, although they hold with Unionism righteously conducted, declare that their Union is not so conducted, but that partiality and injustice far too much characterise its proceedings from time to time. On the supposition that these allegations have a foundation in truth, outsiders cannot understand how it is that matters are not brought to book, and the current aversments sifted thoroughly, and the result made public with attestations by competent credible persons. As so many are interested in the issues and acts of the Union, something of the kind seems necessary in order to put the public in possession of the real state of the case, as bewildered by conflicting statements of members of the Union, the outside public is left in a state of uncertainty. But wherever the truth is, one result of this conflicting statement and belief is that numbers are either withdrawing from the Union or neglecting their monthly payments to its funds, which shows a want of confidence and a state of disorganisation.

One thing connected with the Forest Union is of a very objectionable character—the assault of the liberty of non-Unionists, traducing their character, and doing all in their power to prevent their having employment at the Forest pits. Every now and again insinuations are thrown out by Union speakers or leaders to the effect that the non-Unionists are troublesome men, and that more uneasiness is created by them than by all others put together, and, therefore, they (the Unionists) urge upon pit managers and butty men not to employ non-Unionists. But in what way these non-Unionists are troublesome we have never yet heard, and we must, therefore, account this continuous attack upon non-Union men as a species of moral rattle. They abhor physical force—Broadheadism—but adopt in its place the maxim of giving a dog a bad name, in the charitable hope that pit managers and butty men will do the hanging for them. The Union inquisition has evidently taken a leaf out of the old Popish Inquisition book, for the Spanish "Fathers" do not deliver over their victims to the civil power, but deliver them so the Union orators deliver over their victims to pit managers and butty men to be punished. Let us hope, however, that men will get wiser and better, and come

to use only just means and methods to obtain desirable ends. But will pit managers do the unkind bidding of such orators? We would firmly hope not. So long as a man will do his work well and peaceably we think that, whether he be a member of the Union or not, it should not affect him in the sight of his employer—or, where is English freedom for him? Nothing that happens a man's legitimate freedom among his fellows should receive the sanction of might or intelligent men, and does not, we are happy to be able to affirm, receive the sanction of English law, and, with the spread of knowledge and the culture of humanity, we may hope that these social excrescences and moral barbarisms will disappear. The miners' annual demonstration is to take place at the Speech House, on Saturday, the 25th inst., when some thousands are expected to meet there. But one thing is patent above all others—neither demonstrations nor Unions can make bad trade good, but, were a change for the better speedily to come, we have no doubt that all, whether Unionists or not, would rejoice to hail it and participate in its advantages.

McKEAN'S BORING MACHINES.—St. Gothard Tunnel.—The official report of the contractor for the St. Gothard Tunnel, Mr. Favre, which has just been issued, states that by the end of this month a sufficient number of the McKean boring-machines, at present only partially employed, will be at disposal, and they will then be exclusively used in the works of the tunnel. The McKean drill appears to be giving equal satisfaction elsewhere: the Administration Déléguée of the "Entreprise Générale des Chemins de Fer et des Travaux Publics" of Paris, certifies that they are employing in their works at the Port of Fiume, Austria, several of McKean and Co.'s rock drills, and are highly pleased with the results obtained. Four of these last mentioned drills are furnished with tools for boring holes 30 ft. deep.

IMPROVED RAILWAY LAMP.—The gold medal of the Society of Arts or 20 guineas is offered for an improved lamp or means of illumination, suitable for railway passenger carriages, that shall produce a good, clear, steady, durable, and safe light. It must be simple in construction, and capable of being readily cleaned and repaired. In judging the merits, cost will be taken into consideration. Specimens in a condition suitable for trial to be sent to the society's house not later than November 1, 1874. The council reserve to themselves the right of withholding the medal or premium offered, if, in the opinion of the judges, none of the articles sent in competition are deserving of reward.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF J. WILLIS, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 10th day of August next, and CANDIDATES intending to present themselves at such EXAMINATION must, on or before the 3rd day of August, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned district, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained. By order of the Board.

G. W. BARTLETT, jun., Secretary.

Darlington.

THE HALL-O-LEE AND STANFIELD COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR 1400 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of £50 each, and redeemable by annual drawings at £55.

Payments: On application, £5; on allotment, £15; and the balance of £30 one month after allotment.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

The engineers estimate that the present pits, engines, and machinery now in complete working order at the Stanfield Colliery, and in course of completion at the Hall-o-Lee Colliery, are equal to an output of 7000 tons weekly, from which they have made the following calculation:—

That by the sale of only 5000 tons coal per week, the whole of which would be readily taken in the district at an average price of 10s. (the present price per ton realising 15s. 6d.), after deducting the cost of raising to bank, royalty, and all expenses, and delivering into railway trucks, boats on canal, or carts, a weekly profit of £1000 would be realised.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

H. G. ASHURST, Esq., 9, Fenchurch-street, Merchant.

The Hon. FREDERICK WALPOLE, M.P.

Share capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. ASHURST, Esq., 9, Fenchurch-street, Merchant.

G. CARPMAEL, Esq., 1, East India Avenue.

GEO. GOWLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Original Hartlepool Collieries Company.

MARK PINKERTON, Esq. (Pinkerton and Co.), 29 and 30, Botolph-lane, E.C. Merchant.

A. C. BIRCHALL, Esq., St. Catherine's, Guildford.

E. J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., 9, Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate street, London; and its Branches.

SOLICITORS—MESS. LAMBERT AND RAMSKILL, 157, Fenchurch street, E.C.

AUDITORS—H. R. PARMENTER, Esq., Public Accountant, 26, Budge-row, E.C.

CARL VOIGT, Esq., 3, Lombard-court, E.C.

SECRETARY—JAMES LEITH, Esq.

OFFICES.

3, LOMBARD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

The debentures will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December in each year.

The debenture bonds will be to bearer, and the first coupon will be payable on the 2nd December next.

The redemption of the debentures is provided for by annual drawings at £55, in instalments of £2200 per annum for the first two years, commencing on the 1st of December, 1875, and of £5000 in each succeeding year; or in proportion to the number issued. But the company reserve the right to pay off the debentures and bonds, or any part thereof, at any time after the first five years.

The drawings will take place in December of each year, and will be paid in January following, with interest to the day fixed for payment.

The whole of the property of the company is vested in trustees, to secure the half yearly payment of interest, the amount to meet the annual drawings and the bonus.

The shareholders of the company take dividend only after the above payments have been made.

These debenture bonds, therefore, form a first charge upon the property.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The collieries are situated close to Burslem, in North Staffordshire, and in the midst of the iron and pottery district, within a few miles of Crewe, Stoke, and Macclesfield, and in direct railway communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the manufacturing districts. They comprise an area of 239 acres—viz., the Stanfield Colliery, 60 acres; the Hall-o-Lee Colliery, 179 acres.

STANFIELD.—The present output is less than formerly, and averages 850 tons per week, yielding a net profit of about £7500 per annum. This decreased output is owing to extensive winning operations being carried on underground, which for a time interfere with the raising of coal. But in three months, when these new works are completed, the output can easily be increased to 2000 tons and upwards, yielding a profit which alone would be sufficient to provide for the amount necessary to pay the interest on the debentures and for the sinking fund annually.

HALL-O-LEE.—At this colliery the four upper seams are being thoroughly opened, from which an output of 5000 tons and upwards a week may reasonably be anticipated before the end of a year from this date.

This property, owing to the unusual number and thickness of the seams, their close proximity to each other, the high quality of the coal, and the facilities offered for cheap and rapid working, should become one of the largest and most profitable collieries in North Staffordshire.

Mr. E. J. Armstrong, the engineer who has examined and reported upon the property, states:—

That at Stanfield there are seven seams of coal working and four of ironstone; four other seams of coal and one of ironstone lie within an easy distance from the shaft bottom.

That Hall-o-Lee has three seams of coal cut and one sinking to, of an aggregate thickness of 22 ft. 6 in., besides eleven others within 500 yards from surface, of which not less than an aggregate thickness of 64 ft. 9 in. of coal is within 200 yards of depth.

That the estimated workable quantity of coal in the two properties is 17,000,000 tons, and of ironstone 600,000 tons or thereabouts.

That at Stanfield two shafts have been sunk 316 yards deep, and three shafts to various depths, of the best description, all being carefully set in hydraulic mortar, and perfectly true.

That at Hall-o-Lee one pumping-shaft, 10 ft. diameter, has been sunk 80 yards; one drawing-shaft, 12½ ft. diameter, 72 yards; one ditto, 10 ft. diameter, 36 yards, all quite new and regardless of cost. These shafts are being continued to a depth of 110 yards.

That the engines, boilers, head-gear, engine houses, buildings, steel ropes, railway trucks, &c., are of the best class and in perfect order, and equal to a weekly output of 7000 tons.

That the value of plant and machinery of equal power and quality to that now on the collieries, of the tramways, and the railway siding to the North Staffordshire main line, with branches to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Canal, is over £28,000, to which should be added the cost of opening up the various levels, sinking the shafts, and other underground works.

That taking a fair and moderate estimate of the probable profits, based upon a reduction of upwards of 30 per cent. in the present price of coal, he considers the money value of these properties to be £200,000.

Prospectuses and application forms, together with reports and sections, can be obtained from the secretary, at the office of the company; and from the bankers and solicitors.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

THE OVER-DARWEN LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 2200 LBS. YARDS of CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES, 12 inches diameter, for water drains. A Specification, with Form of Tender, and other information, may be obtained at the office of the Surveyor, No. 5, Church-street, Over-Darwen. All Tenders to be sent to me, the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of July next.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. CHAS. COSTEKE, Law Clerk to the said Board. Over-Darwen, July 8th, 1874.

TO DIRECTORS AND PROPRIETORS OF MINES, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. BOUSTRED AND YELLAND, JUN., being OWNERS of TRACTION ENGINES and WAGONS of the best construction, PREPARED TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the CONVEYANCE of MINERALS and other MATERIALS over fair turnpike-roads at a much lower price than the same can be done by horse power. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. BOUSTRED and YELLAND, Pontesbury, Salop.

JOHN PETHERICK, M.E. (from Camborne, Cornwall), having had nearly Ten Years' experience in the different Mining Districts of Mexico, OFFERS his SERVICES to the mining world to SURVEY and FULLY REPORT on MINING PROPERTY in any part of this REPUBLIC. Pachuca, Mexico, June 13, 1874.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE CO-OPERATION OF CAPITALISTS IS DESIRED TO WORK a VALUABLE TIN PROPERTY in the county of CORNWALL. There are several lodes in the sett, one of which is proved to be of large size and immense value. Only a small working capital required to ensure very large returns. Some full particulars treated with. Full particulars on application to G. KIRKMAN, C. and M.E., St. Stephen's, Grampound Road.

ZINC AND LEAD MINING IN SPAIN.

THE OWNER of some VALUABLE LEAD MINES PROPERTIES, in an undisturbed district in Spain, WISHES to meet with PURCHASERS, or PROMOTERS of MINING COMPANIES. Some of the mines are partially opened up, and producing good quantities of lead and zinc of very superior quality. Address, Señor DON FELIPE MONTANER, Rúa 2, Bilbao.

BARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND FOR SALE. Apply to FORCRAIG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Clove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WIRE ROPE—1400 yards in one length, 2½ in. circumference. 1400 yards in two lengths, 1½ in. circumference. BEST SELECTED CHARCOAL COLLIERY WINDING ROPE, made by Whitecross Wire Co. quite new. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. Apply to Mr. F. HEALY, Hammond-lane, Dublin.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MOSTYN COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL CREDITORS and OTHER PERSONS HAVING ANY DEBT, CLAIM, or DEMAND AGAINST THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are hereby REQUIRED to SEND IN the PARTICULARS of ALL SUCH DEBTS, CLAIMS, and DEMANDS to Messrs. P. WATSON, of No. 97, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, and J. LIVINGSTON, of No. 14A, Austinfriars, in the City of London, the Liquidators of the said company, at the office of the said company, No. 14A, Austinfriars, aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of July, 1874, and in default thereof THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts, claims, and demands are proved. SOUTHGATE AND WATSON, T. King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. (Solicitors for the Liquidators.) Dated the 10th day of July, 1874.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MOSTYN COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 7th day of August, 1874, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to ROBERT SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Peel Chambers, Bury, in the county of Lancashire, accountant, the Official Liquidator of the said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, TO COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS, at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved. Friday, the 6th day of November, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims. JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk. CHESTER, URQUHART, MAYHEW, and HOLDEN, 11, Staple Inn (Agents for J. H. E. Gill, Liverpool, Liquidator's Solicitor.) Dated this 30th day of June, 1874.

THE RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the above company have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the fully paid-up shares, and a *pro rata* amount on the partly paid-up shares of the last Issue, PAYABLE on and after 14th August next, at the Union Bank of London. And notice is hereby further given that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 6th to 12th August, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, THOMAS WESTBURY HALL, Secretary. Offices, 44, Coleman-street, London, E.C., July 13, 1874.

THE BLINMAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Blinman Consolidated Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited), will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon at the offices of the Company, 68, Cannon-street, in the City of London, for the purpose of considering the expediency of passing, and, if deemed expedient, of passing resolutions to the effect that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and requiring the Company to be wound-up voluntarily, and appointing Liquidators or a Liquidator for the purpose of winding-up the affairs, and distributing the property of the Company, and also fixing the remuneration to be paid to such Liquidators or Liquidator.

By order, ROBERT LOCK, Secretary.

Dated 14th of July, 1874.

CESENA SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).

84, King William-street, London, E.C. NOTICE OF MEETING. An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the company will be HELD at Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, at Three o'clock P.M., to pass resolutions, particulars of which can be seen on application at the offices of the company. By order, R. LARCHIN, Secretary.

MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes: BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CRUISERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c. EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MINE ENGINES FOR SALE.

A 60-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE good 11 ton BOILERS.

A 24-in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER, with TWO new FLY-WHEELS, and 35 heads of STAMPS, complete.

A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10-ton BOILER.

A 15-in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER, with cage, &c., complete.

The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall. For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TAYLOR, Solicitor, Helston.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 18 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE.—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

M. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT.

40, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C.

and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER. Business done in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

M. R. THORMAN WOODWARD, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, TRURO, CORNWALL.

MINERAL JAMES MINE.—BUYER of these, also WEST CHIVERTON shares.

MR. T. PARKY, MINING ENGINEER, ST. AUUSTELL.

(30 years' practical experience) can recommend SHARES in the EAST ST. DENNIS and HEATH HILL MINES with the greatest confidence. These are safe to buy. Bankers: South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS, AND WITH CONCURRENCE OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE GENERAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) BRAZIL.

TO OWNERS OF MINES, SPECULATORS, MINING ENGINEERS, INVESTORS IN MINES, AND OTHERS.

MESSERS. GREEN AND SON are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, this day, 31st July, at One o'clock, the valuable MINING PROPERTIES, belonging to the above company, situated in the Province of MINAS GERAES, Brazil, together with the HOUSES, MILLS, and other BUILDINGS belonging thereto; they are known as the SANTA ANNA, ITABIRA, and CONCEICAO, and are capable of being worked separately. All three properties have been considered and are known to have produced a good return of gold. The Company has a great reputation, having yielded large quantities of gold, and now requires the attention of practical men, when a satisfactory result may be looked for. There is also a large and substantial house in the City of Itabira.

Maps and plans of the properties, with reports of mining engineers, may be inspected at Messrs. GREEN AND SON'S offices.

Particulars of Messrs. WILKINS, BLYTH, and MARSLAND, Solicitors, 10, St. Swinham-lane; of the Liquidators, 86, London Wall; and of GREEN AND SON, 10, St. Swinham-lane, London.

THE EAST BOTTLE HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, BY TENDER, the LEASE and PLANT of the above, for the remainder of the term of 21 years, from the 25th March, 1870, at a minimum rent of £20, merging into a royalty of 1.18th and 1.20th. Within its limits, which are extensive, the continuation of the lodes of the adjoining mines run—viz., of the celebrated OLD BOTTLE HILL, HAMARDON BALL, and WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS, all of which have made returns of both copper and tin ores, and are within the congenial range of stratification of the Dartmoor granite with the superimposed Cornish killas or clay-slate schist.

These lodes and the strata have been most favourably reported upon by competent practical authorities, whose opinions can be tested by further inspections if desired, by applying to the agent on the property, which is situated at about two and a half miles from two stations on the South Devon Railway, and from five to seven miles of the shipping port of Plymouth.

It has also the further very great advantage of an adit level, which drains the lodes at one point to about 70 fms. deep, thus obviating the necessity, for a long time to come, of any pumping machinery whatever.

This desirable sett and plant is now offered to the public to be competed for by tender, to be sent on or before the 31st July inst., to the office, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London.

Dated 10th July, 1874. **JEHU HITCHINS, Liquidator.**

THE OLD GUNNSLAKE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the LEASEHOLD MINES and PREMISES known as the OLD GUNNSLAKE MINE, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, held under two leases, granted by the Duchy of Cornwall, dated respectively Sept. 12, 1859, and Nov. 10, 1860, at a minimum rental of £35 per annum, payable yearly in June, and which leases contain the usual covenants.

Together with the THREE ENGINES, BOILERS, CAPSTANS, and the customary PLANT and MATERIALS, all in good working order, as a going concern. The leases and detailed list of machinery, plant, materials, &c., may be inspected at the office of the Liquidator, Mr. F. T. PERCY WELLS, 12, North-street, South-square, Westminster, from whom orders to view may be obtained.

WEST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL CREDITORS of the above-named company are requested to FORWARD THEIR NAMES, ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of the SEVERAL CLAIMS, on or before the 31st day of July, 1874, to the Liquidator, Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, No. 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Dated 4th July, 1874.

FIRE-BRICK WORKS FOR SALE.

AN IMPORTANT FIRE-BRICK AND FIRE-CLAY ESTABLISHMENT, comprising a complete set of SIXTEEN KILNS, of the most approved design, ENGINE, CORNISH BOILER, DRYING SHEDS, and all the usual PLANT, in efficient and going order, is OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATION.

The kilns and all the other buildings, including two burners' cottages, office, store, &c., are erected on a piece of ground of about 4½ acres, belonging absolutely to the proprietors, and immediately adjoining the fire clay sett of 22 acres, which is held on lease for a term of 30 years, of which nearly 25 years remain unexpired. This property is situated in the parish of St. Michael, Cornwall, at less than three miles distance from a shipping port, to which there is a railway direct from the works, and it has been turning out, with present appliances, upwards of fifty thousand fire-bricks per week.

The works are capable of much greater development, and the present is a genuine and unusual opportunity for persons acquainted with fire-brick business to acquire a valuable property on reasonable terms.

For fuller information or orders to view, application, by letter only, may be made to "E. B.," care of Messrs. Kingsbury and Co., 11, Clement's-lane, London, E.C.—London, 15th July, 1874.

TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the finest ZINC MINING PROPERTIES in EUROPE, situated in the PARISH OF EUROPA, Province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superficial area of 365,000 square metres.

The mineral is abundant, of excellent quality; the calcamine, when calcined, yields 60 per cent. of metallic zinc, and the lead, which is found in considerable quantities, yields 75 per cent. A road has been made to the mines by the proprietors at a cost of 50,000 fr., and there is a good house, workmen's cottages, blacksmith's shop, stable, &c., which together cost 15,000 fr.; also THIRTY ACRES of good FREEHOLD LAND.

The title is a direct Government concession, free of all royalties, to purchaser for ever. A good shipping port is within easy distance, and labour is cheap and abundant. With spirited working under judicious management this property is capable of producing a net profit of at least £10,000 a year. Immediate possession given.

Address, Mr. Woods, Santander, Spain.

MINERALS IN AYRSHIRE TO BE LET.

IT IS PROPOSED TO GRANT "TACK NOTES" to experienced parties who will UNDERTAKE A THOROUGH SEARCH OF CRAIGLURE ESTATE, in AYRSHIRE, for workable HEMATITE IRON ORE and LEAD. The lands extend to upwards of 40,000 acres, and promising specimens of ore will be exhibited.

The proprietor will aid in the expenditure to a given amount; and if the search result favourably, leases embracing a suitable area for extensive working of the ore will be granted.

The SLATE QUARRY may also be had on lease, if desired.

Apply to Messrs. HUNTER, BLAIR, and COWAN, W.S., 7, York-place, Edinburgh; Messrs. J. and G. H. GEDDES, M.E., 9, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh; or to THOMAS DYKES, The Castle, Maybole—the last of whom has specimens of the ore, and will, on a few days' previous notice, appoint a person to show where some trials have been made.—Maybole, 1st July, 1874.

SLATE QUARRY TO BE LET.

THIS IS AN UNDOUBTED VALUABLE QUARRY, if properly opened. It is situated within half a mile of the Pensarn Station, on the Cambrian Railway, and one and a half mile of the town of HARLECH. Samples of the slates are on the bank and at the Hotel, Tremadoc, and the Abbey Arms Hotel, Festiniog. Four months' trial will be given.

Apply to Mr. G. RICHARDS, Rock-terrace, Harlech, Merionethshire.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPECTacular OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment need apply personally, or address by letter—

Mr. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letter of introduction to view the properties.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE, —

- A 30 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER.
- A 10 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
- A 3½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
- A WATER WHEEL, 32 feet high, 3 feet 4 inches breast, with iron axle, centres, and ring.
- A WINDING CAGE.

Apply to—**W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.**

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to **W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London, E.C.**

RAILS FOR SALE, in great variety of sections (perfect, slightly defective, and second-hand), 14 to 82 lbs. per yard. Also CHAIRS and other NECESSARY FITTINGS.

Apply to **BURTON, RICHARDS, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Thursday, the 23rd day of July instant, at Twelve o'clock in the noon, at the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in one or more lots, all that the INTEREST of the said company of and in the LEASE under which its operations within and upon the said mine have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, including ALL ORES belonging to the said company, now being within and upon the said mine, and comprising—

- ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, and 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, with first piece main rod and balance bob.
- TWO 10 tons BOILERS and fittings; six 3 ft. shears, with two 8 ft. pulleys and shaft tackle.
- ONE 24 in. rotary STAMPING and WINDING ENGINE, equal beam, with 18 ft. fly wheel, whim cage attached.
- ONE 10 tons BOILER; ONE spare 12 tons BOILER; two stamps axes, with 16 stamp heads; one 8 arm capstan; a large quantity of pitwork of various sizes; plunger poles; main rods; bucket rods; iron stave ladders; chain of various sizes; wire rope; pulleys and stands; angle bob, with braces; ladders; tram iron; bridge rails; tramroad; train wagons; horse whim; kibbles; shovels; crab winch; pulleys; boulders; dressing floors; Norway balk and other timber; miners' tools, chests; smiths' bellows and tools; account-house furniture; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines, particulars of which appear in handbills.

To view the same, apply to the Bailiff in charge on the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro; or to Mr. R. M. PAUL, Truro. (Solicitor to the said Official Liquidator.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, this 9th day of July, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in each of the consolidated Causes of James v. Bowden, Bowden and Welsh v. Bowden, the creditors in respect of the HATLEY IRON ORE TIN AND CHINA-CLAY WORKS, otherwise SAVATH MINE, in the parish of Luxulyan, within the said Stannaries, are, on the 22nd day of July instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, TO COME IN AND PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED the BENEFIT of the said Decrees.

CARLOW AND PAULL, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 16th, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 29th day of July instant, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office in Truro, within the said Stannaries.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 14th, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Warden has, by an order made in the above matter, bearing date the 14th day of July instant, appointed JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 14th, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.—By an Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the said matter, dated the 14th day of July instant, on the petition of William Watson, of Plymouth, within the Stannaries of Devon, Mine Parish, a shareholder, and claiming to be also a creditor of the said company, IT WAS ORDERED that the NORTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro. (Agents for Southgate and Watson, Solicitors, 7, King's Bench Walk, London.)

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 14th, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Official Liquidator of the said company at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, until the 25th day of July, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be GIVEN FOR ALL the INTEREST of the company in the SETT or SETTS under which the mining operations of the company have been carried on at North Wheal Crofty Mine, in the parish of Illogan, within the said Stannaries; and also for the WHOLE of the PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the said company at and upon the said Mine, specially excepting all ore now at surface or broken underground.

To inspect the above, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the Mine, and for further particulars to Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, the said Official Liquidator.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro. (Agents for Southgate and Watson, 7, King's Bench Walk, London, Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, July 15, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the GREAT NORTH CARADON SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, until the 25th day of July instant, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be GIVEN FOR ALL the INTEREST of the company in the SETT under which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on at the Great North Caradon Mine, in the parish of Advent, within the said Stannaries, and also for the PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the said company, at and upon the said Mine.

To inspect the above, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the Mine, and for further particulars to Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, the said Official Liquidator.

R. M. PAUL, Truro. (Agent for E. Flux and Leadbitter, 158, Leadenhall-street, London, Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, July 16th, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed Monday, the 27th day of July instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office at Truro, TO SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 11th day of July, 1874.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A MOST VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COLLIERY, called the CRIBBWR COLLIERY, TONDU, near BRIDGEND.

MR. ROBERT EVANS is instructed by the proprietors TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 3rd day of August, 1874, subject to conditions to be then produced, at the Wyndham Arms Hotel, Bridgend, all that most valuable COLLIERY, called

THE CRIBBWR COLLIERY.

TONDU, BRIDGEND, with the whole of the PLANT and MACHINERY as it stands now in full working order.

The proprietors hold the above colliery under a most advantageous lease for forty-five years, from 24th June, 1871, at very low royalties and sleeping rent, and is fitted up with all necessary machinery for carrying on a very extensive trade, and being situated in one of the best positions for transit in the county, within easy distance of the principal seaports, and a siding from the main line up to the pit's mouth. The coal is considered the very best for the manufacture of tin-plate, cooking, and household purposes.

A list of the plant will be produced at the time of sale, and a report and plan of the surface and underground workings to be seen at the offices of the Auctioneer, at Bridgend; and of the Manager, Mr. GREGORY, at the colliery, Tondy, Bridgend.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock.

IRON MINE FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, the LEASE of an EXTENSIVE RED HEMATITE IRON ORE SETT for the residue of a term, of which twelve years are unexpired. Thousands of tons of ore have been sold from the mine, which is in the vicinity of celebrated iron mines, near good shipping ports, with excellent roads.

For particulars, address "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 36, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE COAL MINES.

Situate at WHITLEDGE GREEN, near the Bryn Railway Station, within ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, in the County of LANCASTER.

MR. JOHN LAMB WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in a Cause Latham against Rowbottom, at the Royal Hotel, in Wigan, in the said county, on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, before James Winkworth Winstanley, Esq., the District Registrar, subject to conditions of sale, the MINES of COAL and CANEEL, lying under an Estate in Ashton-in-Makerfield aforesaid, now or formerly called or known by the name of WHITLEDGE GREEN HOUSE, near a place called Whitledge Green, within Ashton-in-Makerfield aforesaid, and under the several closes, fields, or parcels of land or ground hereunto, now or formerly belonging or therewith usually held, situate at Ashton aforesaid, containing, in the whole, 34 statute acres of land, or thereabouts, with powers to enter into or upon the surface of the said fields or parcels of land, to sink pits, erect works, make reservoirs, divert streams, make canals, cuts, and roads, and other convenient and necessary works for the purpose of working and disposing of the said mines, making reasonable recompense to the owner of the surface of the said land.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis at the Chancery Office, Municipal buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool; from the Auctioneer, King-street, Wigan; Mr. G. ROBERTSON, Solicitor, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool; Mr. THOS. HEALD, Solicitor, Wigan; Mr. ARTHUR G. MATHER, Solicitor, 4, Harrington-street, Liverpool; and from Mr. LEVER R. ROWBOTTOM, Solicitor, Wigan.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND IRON MINES, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MESSERS. BRUTON, KNOWLES, and BRUTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1874, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, either together or in the following lots, and subject to printed conditions of sale:—

LOT 1.

ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD COLLIERY, known as "THE COUSINS ENGINE COLLIERY," situate at Whitecroft, near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, and comprising, with others, the following principal VEINS or SEAMS of COAL—viz., "The Coleford High Delf," "Whittington," and "Yorkley" Veins, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 169 acres, or thereabouts.

The colliery is a gale held in perpetuity under a grant from the Crown, at a low royalty and dead rent.

Being crossed by the Severn and Wye Railway, now in course of construction, it is most favourably situated for the transit, at a low rate, of the produce to the shipping port of Lydney, distant about three miles, and the pits may be sunk suitably for leading the coal direct into the railway trucks. The colliery is also well situated for local demand of its produce, being in the immediate vicinity of iron and other works, in which the produce of similar collieries is extensively consumed. The above-mentioned principal veins are worked in collieries (yielding most productively) in the immediate neighbourhood.

The coal from the Coleford High Delf Vein is highly valued as a steam coal, and for use in the manufacture of iron; and that from the Whittington and Yorkley Veins is excellent for domestic and gas purposes, and will stand shipping with very little breakage.

LOT 2.

ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LYDBROOK DEEP LEVEL IRON MINE," situate (near Ross) at Lydbrook, in the said Forest of Dean, and comprising, with others, the veins of ironstone known as "The Sandstone" Vein, and "The Limestone" Vein, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 200 acres, or thereabouts.

Also ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LIMELKIN POOL LEVEL IRON MINE," situate at Lydbrook aforesaid, adjoining to the first-mentioned iron mine, and comprising similar veins to those in such first-mentioned iron mine, and the surface boundaries of which said Limekiln Pool Level Iron Mine comprise an area of about 80 acres.

The above iron mines are gales held in perpetuity under grants from the Crown, subject respectively to low royalties and certain dead rents.

The whole of the ore in the Limekiln Pool Level Mine can be won by means of the free drainage level driven near to the vein of ore, and forming the deep boundary line of the mine, while by instroke from such mine about 70 acres of the Lydbrook Iron Mine may be opened and worked. The two mines are also conveniently situated for working in connection with each other, for the purposes of ventilation, and the quick dispatch of the produce to the surface. The produce is superior to that raised in the district, and is easy to smelt. The said Severn and Wye Railway passes within a few yards of the two iron mines, and will place them in direct communication with, as well as the local, the South Wales and South Staffordshire furnaces.

The above colliery and iron mines present rare opportunities to persons wishing to embark capital with a view to opulent returns.

Lithographed plans and printed particulars, and conditions of sale, and all other information may be obtained, in the country, at the offices of Messrs. WIGHT and SON, Solicitors, Dudley; or in London of either of the following solicitors—viz., Messrs. FRERE, FORTESCUE, and Co., 28, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Messrs. GEORGE, KIRBY, and MILLETT, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGINES, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS, at the GREAT WORK MINES, in Breage and Germoe.

MR. TRENGROUSE has been instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 27th day of July instant, commencing at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the GREAT WORK MINES, in the parishes of Breage and Germoe, the following valuable

ENGINES, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS—viz.:

ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE 11 ton BOILERS.

ONE 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10 ton BOILER.

ONE 15 in. WINDING ENGINE, with CAGE complete, and 6 ton BOILER.

ONE 26 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with two fly wheels and 9 ton BOILER, with axle for 36 heads and frames.

Balance bob, with king and queen posts, complete.

One 24 ft. water wheel, with iron axle for 8 heads, and cast iron cots.

One 18 ft. water wheel, with iron axle for 8 heads.

One 12 ft. water wheel.

One 11 ft. ditto.

One 8 ft. ditto.

One 10 arm capstan.

One 50 ft. shears, with pulleys complete.

Twenty-one 13 in. pumps, one 13 in. turn pipe, one 13 in. H piece, one 14 in. plunger pole, with case and stuffing box complete, one 13 in. top door piece, one 9 in. plunger pole with bottom complete, four 9 in. pumps, several pumps various sizes, 12 stamp tips 2½ ft. long, floors, 2½ in. cast-iron chairs, 200 fms. wire rope, 30 fms. 15 in. wood rods, three pairs shafts blocks, four pairs iron ditto, four wheel dandy, tram wagon, 1600 fms. ladders from 4 to 12 in., 15 in. kieves, large tin hatch, winch, lifting jack, several beams and scales, brass and iron weights, carpenters' bench, iron stamps axle for four heads, 100 fms. iron stave ladders, 3 cwt. sheet lead, several cwt. bell wire, two mine bells, 40 fms. 4 in. iron pipes, new and old rope, rod and flange bolts, staples and glands, two 40 in. smiths' bellows, three anvils, three vices, mandril, two horses, bolt and other tools, screwing stocks, taps and plates, miners' tools, drop screws, two candle chests, power saws, nail hush, fuzes, new and other hand saws, boxes, nails, hils, new and old timber, several hundred bricks, burning house fittings, wheel and hand barrows, and a quantity of other articles used in mines.

And on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at Two o'clock, the ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE, comprising large double desk, stools, chairs, large dining tables, safe and cupboard, earthenware and glass, cane seat and other chairs, fenders, fire set, coal box, candlesticks, &c., french bedstead, mattress, bedding, tye, bolster and pillows, dressing table, washstand, toilet glass, &c.; two ovens and slabs (fitted with fountains), kitchen table and chairs, form, boiler, scapans, kettles, pitchforks, knives and forks, cans, washtrays, iron furnace, settles, desk, cupboards, eight-day clock, shelves, post bag, &c.

N.B.—Any materials that may be left unsold on the 27th will be sold on the 29th, with the account-house furniture.

The foregoing will be found a first class lot of machinery and materials, and will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

To view apply to Capt. P. E. WILLIAMS, on the mines; and for further particulars to the Auctioneer, Helston; or the pursor, J. W. TYACKE, Esq., Solicitor, Helston.—Dated 7th July, 1874.

BURRA BURRA MINE, KENWYN.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), by Mr. W. J. CLYMA, on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Burra Burra Mine, in the parish of Kenwyn, under a power of sale contained in the mortgage, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, as a going concern, THE LEASE OR MINE SETT

under which the operations of the mine have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, ORES, AND EFFECTS, now being within and upon the said mine, and comprising, amongst numerous other effects—

ONE 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, BOILER, balance bob, &c.

29 tons of 13 in. pumps; 3 tons of 11 in. pumps; 12 in. main rods and strapping plates, rod pins and flange pins; 2 horse whims; blacksmiths' and carpenters' shop utensils and tools, and account house furniture; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The pumping engine is being kept at work, and the purchaser can commence and carry on operations at once.

From the promising indications in the end of the 40 fms. level, Capt. Brown, of Redruth, and other mining authorities consider that by a few weeks' working a good course of ore will in all probability be discovered.

To view the mine, apply to Wm. HILL, thereon; and for further particulars to the Auctioneer; or to Messrs. SMITH, ROBERTS, and PAUL, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Truro, 8th July, 1874.

FOR SALE, an excellent 60-horse high-pressure HORIZONTAL

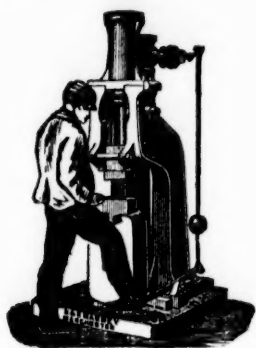
STEAM ENGINE (30 in. cylinder 5 ft. stroke, with TWO spherical-ended cylindrical BOILERS, 42 ft. long and 5 ft. diameter. Also TWO SETS of 18 in. PIT PUMPS, about 200 ft. long each, with double bell crank connecting rod, and spears and gear complete. An 11 in. double-action force-pump is attached to the engine, which can be detached or otherwise.

Application to be made to THOMAS HAWKESLEY, Esq., C.E., 30,

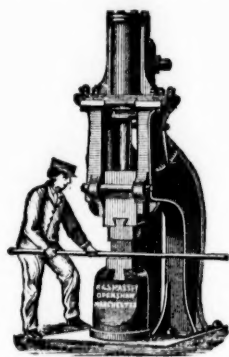
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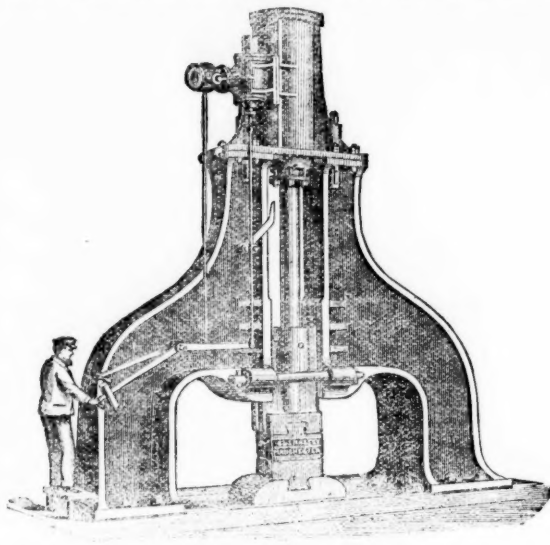
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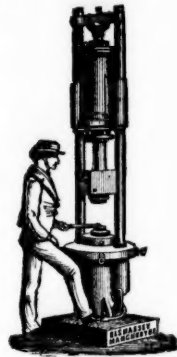
Small steam hammer.



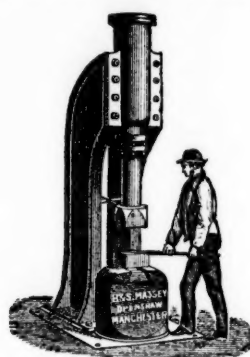
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Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



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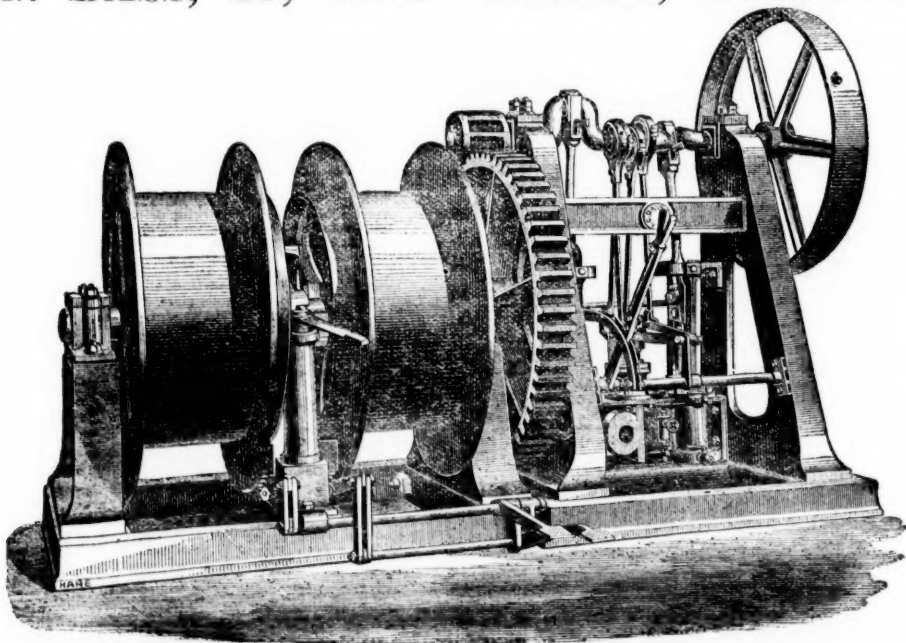
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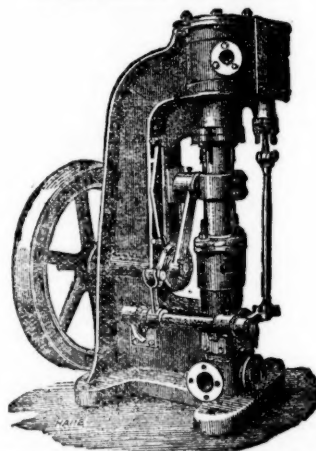
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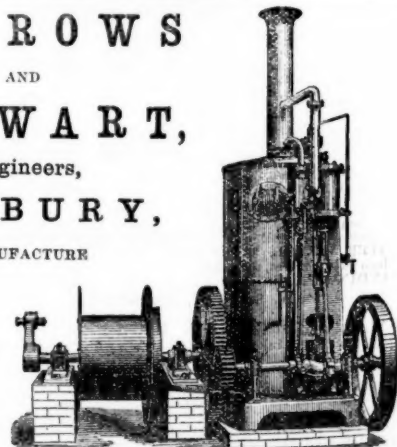
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid	
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	12 5 0.	0 5 0.	Apr. 1874	
2000	Ally-Crib, t. Talybont*	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 0 0.	Feb. 1873	
10000	Barnsley, c. s. m., Devon*	1 0 0	5½	5½ 5½	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	June 1873	
5500	Blanc Caelan, s. t. Cardigan* (24 sh.)	2 10 0	—	—	0 10 0.	—	—	
18000	Bonesswell Downs, t. c. St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 6.	0 3 0.	Oct. 1871	
200	Bottallack, t. c. St. Just*	116 5 0	45	40 45	619 15 0.	0 0 0.	Aug. 1872	
800	Bronfloy, t. s. t. (23000 Deb. B. Sp. et.)	100 0 0	—	—	110 0 0.	2 0 0.	Jan. 1872	
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	2 14 6.	0 6 0.	Nov. 1873	
3548	Cargill, c. s. Newlyn	8 0 5	2½	2½	4 16 8.	0 12 6.	Oct. 1872	
4000	Cashwell, t. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	1 6 0.	0 2 6.	Aug. 1873	
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, t. St. Columb*	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 2 0.	July 1873	
1000	Carn Brea, c. t. Illogan*	35 0 0	69	62½ 65	308 0 0.	1 0 0.	Feb. 1874	
4000	Cath. & Jane, t. s. Penrhynendrach	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 6.	0 1 0.	June 1872	
2450	Cock's Kitchen, t. Illogan*	20 4 9	13	11 12	11 17 0.	0 7 6.	Jan. 1873	
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock†	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	116 10 0.	0 12 0.	May 1872	
4296	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	10 14 10	80	46 45	104 14 2.	0 10 6.	July 1874	
10000	East Baleswidan, c. t. Sancreed*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11.	0 0 5.	Feb. 1874	
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	1½	1½	14 19 0.	0 3 0.	Oct. 1872	
4000	East Darran, t. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	222 10 0.	1 0 0.	May 1874	
4000	East Pool, t. c. Illogan	0 9 9	10½	9 10	13 11 3.	0 2 6.	May 1873	
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron†	5 19 0	13	12 12½	20 0 0.	0 7 6.	July 1874	
4000	Exmouth, s. t. Christow	0 7 6	¾	¾ ¾	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	May 1873	
2500	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man†	25 0 0	—	—	40 15 0.	0 10 0.	Sept. 1872	
40000	Glasgow Carr, c. t. (20,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 10.	0 1 0.	Sept. 1873	
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	12	11½ 12	16 17 0.	0 6 0.	Apr. 1874	
25000	Great West Van, t. Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Sept. 1873	
4908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston†	40 15 0	—	—	18 19 0.	0 2 6.	June 1872	
4400	Green Hurth, t. Durham*	0 6 6	5½	5 5½	1 8 0.	0 4 0.	May 1874	
20000	Grogynion, t. Cardigan*	3 0 0	3½	8 3½	0 8 0.	0 8 0.	July 1874	
1024	Herdoford, t. near Liskeard†	8 10 0	4	3 3½	62 5 0.	0 15 0.	Oct. 1872	
18000	Hingston Downs, c. Calstock† (21 sh.)	1 1½	—	—	4 3 0.	0 5 0.	Dec. 1872	
25000	Kilbarne, s. t. Tipperary	1 0 0	¾	¾	0 3 11½.	0 6 6.	Mar. 1873	
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	663 10 0.	1 0 0.	May 1874	
4120	Lovell, t. t. Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	0 17 6.	0 1 6.	Jan. 1874	
11000	Melindur Valley, t. Cardigan*	3 0 0	3½	3½ 3½	0 3 7.	0 7 6.	June 1874	
8000	Minera Mining Co., t. Wrexham*	5 0 0	26	20 26	63 11 8.	0 3 0.	May 1874	
80000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. s.†	7 0 0	6½	6 6½	0 8 0.	0 3 6.	July 1872	
12000	North Hendre, t. Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 15 0.	0 2 6.	June 1874	
1000	North Levant, t. c. St. Just	11 9 6	3½	2½ 3	4 13 0.	0 12 0.	Sept. 1873	
7500	Old Treburget, c. t. s. ordinary shares	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 9 0.	0 5 0.	Feb. 1871	
7500	Old Treburget, c. t. s. (10 p. per et. pref.)	0 10 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 0 10½.	0 10½.	Feb. 1874	
8004	Pedra-an-dra, t. c. Redruth	9 2 0	—	—	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	Nov. 1871	
8000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	2½	2½	3 5 0.	0 2 0.	July 1874	
8000	Penruthal, t. c. Gwennap*	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1873	
8000	Phoenix, t. c. Linkinhorne	4 13 4	8	2½ 8	39 19 10.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1872	
1772	Pollorro, t. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 6.	0 5 0.	Mar. 1872	
18000	Prince Patrick, c. t. s. Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0.	0 2 0.	July 1874	
1120	Providence, t. Lelant (all call June 74)	18 1 7	5½	4½ 5	104 12 6.	0 10 0.	Sept. 1872	
2000	Roman Gravel, t. Salop*	7 10 0	14½	14½ 15	3 13 0.	0 1 0.	Apr. 1874	
10000	Shelton, c. t. St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Feb. 1872	
8000	Slimeford Dressing, t. Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 1.	Sept. 1872	
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	80	90 95	715 0 0.	0 2 0.	July 1874	
8000	South Corn Brea, c. t. Illogan	1 17 6	3½	3 3½	0 10 0.	0 2 6.	July 1872	
8000	South Darran, t. Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 6 0.	0 1 6.	Nov. 1870	
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t. s.	3 10 0	8	7½ 8½	0 9 0.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1871	
12000	Tankerville, t. Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	3 8 0.	0 6 0.	Feb. 1873	
8000	Terran, t. St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Oct. 1872	
6000	Tinoroff, c. t. Pool, Illogan*	34	32 33	—	47	0 5 0.	1 6 0.	Oct. 1872
4000	Trumpler Consols, t. Helston	6 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	9 11 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1872	
15000	Van, t. Llanidloes*	4 5 0	27½	27½ 27½	12 19 6.	0 10 0.	July 1874	
8000	W. Chilverton, t. Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	3½	2½ 3½	52 10 0.	0 5 0.	June 1873	
2048	West Wheal Frances, t. Illogan	27 3 9	13	11 12	3 12 6.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1872	
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan*	5 2 6	26	20 25	638 10 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1872	
4296	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	8	7 7½	11 14 6.	0 3 0.	May 1874	
856	Wheal Margaret, c. t. Yelant	16 17 6	14½	1 1½	82 2 3.	0 10 0.	May 1872	
10000	Wheal Mary, c. t. St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873	
80	Wheal Newlyn, c. St. Just	76 5 0	100	80 85	522 10 0.	0 4 0.	Aug. 1874	
12000	Wheal Russell, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	Mar. 1871	
15000	Wheal Tregosa, c. t. Roche	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873	
10000	Wheal Whistler, t. c. Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	May 1873	
35000	Wicklow, c. s. t. s. Wicklow	9 10 0	3½	3½ 3½	59 9 0.	0 2 6.	Mar. 1872	

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35500	Alamillos, c. Spain*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3 9.	0 3 0.	Mar. 1874
20000	Almaden and Trito Consol, c. t.	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 3.	0 1 0.	May 1873
20000	Australian, c. t. South Australia*	7 7 4	—	—	0 4 6.	0 2 0.	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain, c. t. (25000 p. pd.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c. t. California*	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 14 0.	0 10 0.	June 1874
6000	Bunnsberg, c. t. Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4.	0 8 0.	July 1873
12320	Burra Burra, c. t. So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	56 0 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c. t. So. Africa*	7 0 0	27 1/2	26 27	16 15 0.	0 1 0.	June 1874
4000	Cedar Creek, c. t. California*	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 8 0.	0 2 6.	June 1873
80000	Central American Association, c. t.	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0.	0 1 0.	July 1869
15000	Chicago, c. t. Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	0 16 0.	0 4 0.	Sept. 1873
21000	Colorado Territory, c. t. (20000 p. pd.)	0 16 0	—	—	0 2 5.	0 1 6.	July 1874
76162	Don Pedro North, c. t. Nevada*	0 16 0	—	—	0 2 5.	0 1 6.	Mar. 1872
75000	Eberhardt and Aurora, c. t. Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0.	0 1 0.	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, c. t. Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	—	—	2 5 0.	0 15 0.	June 1873
60000	Emma, c. t. s. Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 12 0.	0 6 0.	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c. t. S. Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	2 7 3.	0 2 6.	Mar. 1873
15000	Ferguson, c. t. California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0.	0 3 0.	April 1872
80000	Flagstaff, c. t. Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	4 2 0.	0 5 0.	July 1873
25000	Fortuna, c. t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	4 4 4.	0 8 0.	Mar. 1874
80000	Gold Run, c. t. Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 4.	0 4 0.	Oct. 1872
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., c. t. Australia	1 5 0	—	—	0 2 4.	0 2 0.	July 1873
20000	Last Chance, c. t. Utah*	5 0 0	—	—	0 14 0.	0 2 0.	July 1874
15000	Linares, c. t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	14 10 10.	0 1 6.	Mar. 1874
7837	Lusitanian, Portugal* (25 shares)	3 10 0	—	—	11 11 6.	0 1 6.	Mar. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c. t.	10 0 0	—	—	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	Dec. 1872
8000	Mountain Chief, c. t. Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	0 4 0.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1873
18000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, c. t. s.	30 0 0	—	—	6 0 0.	0 3 0.	July 1873
10000	Pontigault, c. t. France*	20 0 0	21	19 21	16 8 0.	0 19 0.	July 1874
100000	Port Phillip, c. t. Clunes*	1 0 0	—	—	1 16 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1872
40000	Richmond Consols, c. t. Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	1 16 0.	0 5 0.	May 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., c. t.	1 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—	—
112500	Sierra Buttes, c. t. California*	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 8 0.	0 2 0.	Dec. 1873
80000	South Aurora, c. t. Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 14 2.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, c. t. California*	4 0 0	—	—	2 16 0.	0 4 0.	June 1874
20000	Tolima, c. t. s. (20000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4 0 0	—	—	0 11 6.	0 6 0.	May 1874
500	Westphalian, c. t. s. Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	84 0 0.	0 20 0.	Dec. 1873
18000	Western Andes, c. t. (2000 £5 f. pd.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 8 7.	0 1 9.	Jan. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c. Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, c. Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Bellavista, c. Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	13½	13½	Fully pd.
20000	Blue Tent, <i>hyd.</i> , California	5 0 0	5½	5 5½	Fully pd.
60000	Brazzanza, c. Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, c. Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50152	Choatales, c. s. Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	7½	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
4000	Crofton, c. Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, c. Plumas Co., California*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Culbass, c. Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	—	—	June 1872
10000	Douglas, c. Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, c. s. California*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada*†	2 0 0	3½	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
60000	General Brazilian, c.	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Goetzl Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, c. California*	1 0 0	1½	¾ 1	Fully 1873
6000	Hornachos, c. s. l. (£10 shares)	0 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
2000	Independence, c. California*	5 0 0	2½	2½ 3	Fully pd.
20000	L. X. L., c. s. California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Javali, c. Nicaragua*	2 0 0	3½	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, c. l. z. Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
65000	London and California, c.†	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, c. Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, c. Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Malpasso, c. Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 30. paid)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c. Honnef, Germany*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 0 0	—	—	Allocation
6000	Monte Loretto, c. c. Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, c. s. Nevada*	0 7 6	¾	¾ ¾	Jan. 1874
40000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela*	5 0 0	83½	83½ 84½	Fully pd.
20000	New Rosario, c. Mexico*	1 0 0	13½	¾ 1	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, c. CORMANDEL*	5 0 0	—	4 8	Fully pd.
10000	New Zealandland, c.	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	North American, c.	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Panuelillo, c. Chili*†	4 0 0	1½	¾ 1½	Fully pd.
20000	Pastarena United, c. Italy*†	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
20000	Rica, c. Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	5½	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
100000	Rio Tinto, c. s. Huelsa, Spain	8 0 0	8½	7¾ 7½	Jan. 1874
100000	Rossa Grande, c. Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 10 0	¾	¾ ¾	July 1872
22500	Ruby Consolidated, c. Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Russell, c. Utah* and Utah†	10 0 0	2½	2 2½	Fully pd.
20000	San Pedro, c. Chili*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Santa Barbara, c. s. Brazil	0 7 6	1	¾ 1	Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, c. Colorado*	1 0 0	1	—	Sept. 1872
27500	Snowdrift, c. Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
253000	St. John del Rey*† (£2 stock and its multiples can be dealt in)	—	230	242½ 247½	Stock
20000	St. Lawrence, c. California	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Star of Nevada, c. (12000 issued)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Tecoma, c. Utah*	10 0 0	1	¾ 1	Fully pd.
20000	Tequihill Reef, c. Arizona*	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
21714	Union Mining Co., Mexico*†	2 0 0	3½	3½ 3½	Feb. 1868
14000	Utah, c. s. l. Utah*	5 0 0	1	¾	Fully pd.
25000	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.